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THE FRONT PAGE

MR. HEPBURN'S announcement of his intention to remain at the head of the provincial Liberal party in Ontario, at least until the next election, has restored that party to a state of political health and coherence. It was not before it was time, for the uncertainty of recent weeks was having a very demoralizing effect, although it had also the partly compensating effect of revealing the fact that there is nobody in the Cabinet or in the party who could replace the present leader with any prospect of commanding either a corresponding devotion among the electors or a corresponding loyalty among the members. The party is now facing its most difficult task, that of effecting a readjustment in that most vexatious matter, the division of school taxes between the public and separate schools; and continuity and vigor of leadership were absolutely necessary if this difficult operation was to be performed successfully.

That Mr. Hepburn's decision involves a good deal of self-sacrifice is undoubted, and that fact will strengthen him both with his close followers and with the public at large. SATURDAY NIGHT has deplored some of Mr. Hepburn's policies, but it has never failed to recognize his courage, his energy, his political dexterity, or his knowledge of the popular mind. His tasks hitherto have been relatively easy. He is now coming to close grips with the sobering problems of religious and sectional strife; and the experience can hardly fail to give him an enlarged concept of the true nature of statesmanship. It is our sincere hope that the task of guiding the administration of Ontario, which should be easier now that he and his colleagues know one another better than in the first year of their victory, will not be so great a strain upon his health as to prevent his continuing, even beyond the limits now promised, a political career which promises to be one of notable power and usefulness.

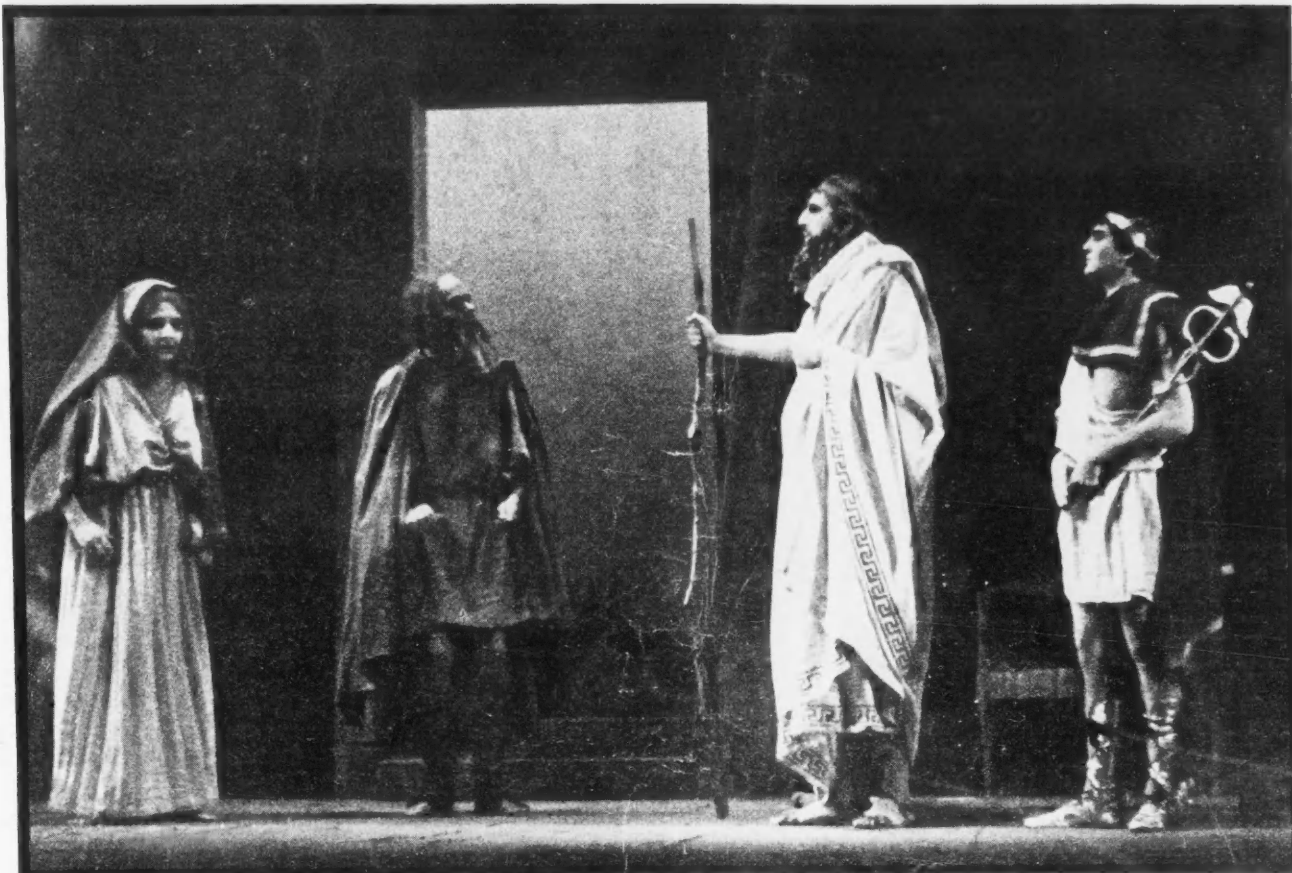
THE SCHOOL TAX BILL

THE nettle strongly and courageously grasped does little harm to him who holds it. It is quite possible that the problem of securing a more equitable division of school taxes between the public and separate schools in Ontario, having been courageously tackled by the present Government, will do the party less harm than has been feared by some of its friends. So far as the opposition to the new measure comes from political enemies of the Government, it is likely to be largely confined to the claim that it is unconstitutional—an attitude which commits the claimant to nothing more embarrassing than a pious belief that the British North America Act has a certain particular meaning. If it is really unconstitutional, of course, nothing will be easier than to secure a decision to that effect from the court of last resort, and no very serious damage can be done to anybody in the interim. We note the names of some eminent lawyers among those who have declared their belief that the proposed measure is not within the powers of the Ontario Legislature. But we are quite certain that just as many eminent lawyers can be found to declare their belief that it is; and our own study of the Act, and our knowledge of the mental tendencies of the Privy Council, leads us to conclude that few reasonable persons would believe the bill to be unconstitutional unless the wish was very definitely father to the thought. In any event, Conservatives, after last year's performances at Ottawa, must find it difficult to declare that a piece of legislation should not be enacted merely because there is doubt as to its constitutionality.

The real difficulties of the Government will come, as in the case of liquor legislation, from those sincere and earnest but not very politically-minded persons who honestly believe that a grant to a separate school of a single dollar more than is absolutely required to be granted to it by the constitution is an act of treason to true religion and sound Canadianism. We do not think this attitude is very widespread in Ontario, and we are fairly sure that no political party which administers or hopes to administer the affairs of the Province can afford to be permanently dominated by it.

ANOTHER LEADERSHIP

WHILE on the subject of party leaderships in Ontario, we may pause to note that Mr. George Henry is in very much the position of the Roman Emperor described by Tacitus; he would by general consent be considered eminently capable of leadership, if it were not that he has held it—and held it in 1934, when his party was hurled from power. Mr. Henry's performance in the Legislature since he moved to the Speaker's left has been admirable. He is an able and pertinacious debater, under considerable difficulties, and he makes his points without resort to cheap and undignified language. He is obviously not a man of strong imagination, but we have seen no convincing evidence that there was any man of that quality in the late Ontario administration, and the younger element which is now quite properly taking a more conspicuous place in the party council has not yet produced anybody whose abilities are sufficient to offset the inevitable lack of experience and authority. The Conservative party in Ontario



JUNIOR PLAYERS ACHIEVE SUCCESS IN REGIONAL FINALS. This production of "Philemon and Baucis" under Dorothy Goulding was highly commended by Adjudicator Wade. (Susan Goulding, George Beck, Shalome Gelber and Stuart Parker.)

—Photo by "Lo".

would probably be in a better position today, if it had not taken it for granted that the defeat of 1934 left the leadership open for reconsideration.

TOO ANCIENT PARALLELS

WE PUBLISH in another column a letter from Luigi Villari, the eminent Italian historian and publicist. We confess to some surprise at the defence which Signor Villari makes of the present "colonial expedition", as he terms it, of his country against Ethiopia, by drawing a parallel between it and the "colonial expedition" of Britain against Canada in 1759. The latter, far from being an independent political action, was merely an incident in the Seven Years' War, which was provoked by the coalition formed by Austria, France, Russia, Sweden and Saxony for curbing the power of Frederick the Great of Prussia. Once that war was started, the Canadian expedition became an inevitable part of it; and we are not aware that historians have ever attached much blame either to Prussia or to Britain for its origin, which was chiefly due to the ill-vised ambition of Louis XV. There was no League of Nations, no World Court, no Kellogg Pact, and no general sense of moral revulsion against war in those days; and the Canadian expedition was not against a primitive and economically unadvanced nation but against a country populated and well defended by one of the chief belligerent nations.

Signor Villari would not, we fancy, have referred to the Canadian expedition if he had not been addressing himself to Canadians. His reference to the Boer War has much greater force, and may cause some readers to surmise that progress towards world peace might have been more rapid if Great Britain had given a lead to it a little earlier. But the essential fact again is that even in 1900 there was no League, no Pact, no organization for arbitration, and that the initial offensive was taken by the Boers themselves.

INTERNATIONAL MORALS

THE moral situation since 1919, and particularly the moral situation of nations which are members of the League, is entirely different. "Colonial expeditions", whether in the sense of expeditions for the acquiring of colonies from other holders or for the conversion of independent states into colonies, are no longer defensible. The members of the League have accepted an obligation, to one another and to the collectivity of the League, not to employ that method of enlarging their territories; and no League nation is relieved from that obligation by the dis-

covery, made on its own authority, that it needs larger territory and cannot otherwise acquire it. If the Italians did not intend to surrender that method of enlarging their territories they should not have joined the League. If they want to revert to the use of that method, they should at least resign from the League and resume their unfettered freedom of acquisitive action. Their obligations to the League, however, require a period of notice before that resignation can become effective, and such a period of notice would have gravely interfered with their plans against Ethiopia.

As for the membership of Ethiopia in the League, we agree that it was a mistake. But the mistake was promoted by Italy, and Signor Villari tells us why: it was for the purpose of blocking an alleged move for the establishment of a protectorate over Ethiopia by Britain. That such a protectorate would be most annoying to a nation intending ultimately to annex Ethiopia by a "colonial expedition" is obvious. To any other nation it should not have been objectionable. The only deduction we can draw from the whole argument is that Italy has for some years remained within the League of Nations and accepted the obligation to refrain from "colonial expeditions" while intending all the time to employ "colonial expeditions" whenever it suited her. And then Signor Villari has the courage to remark that the League is not the kind of League that Italy thought it was when she joined it!

"ECONOMIC PRESSURE"

WE HAVE been reading a review of a successful new American novel, in a well-known American magazine. The review says: "Here, at last, is the definitive novel of middle-class America, the dreary, saga of the Hoos is the composite case-history of ten million American families who manage to scrape through life without in the least comprehending its values or responsibilities. Hemmed in by economic pressure, they struggle for emancipation by means of scientific gadgets and instalment buying. But the laws of mathematics are exact laws, and the family which tries to make one dollar do the work of two is headed for disaster." We have not read this novel, but we have read scores of others which are only a little less "definitive", and they all preach the same doctrine and illustrate it from the same texts.

The phrase in this review, which seems to sum up the whole mistake of this whole school of fiction, and of all the reviewers who think that it is "definitive", is that phrase "Hemmed in by economic pressure". Why drag in economic pressure? What

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

APRIL is the favorite month of the poets, but then a few poets pay income tax.

European statesmen and the designers of women's hats are in the same category. They don't know where they're going but they're on their way.

King Edward, we read, likes to answer telephones. Wonder what he says to wait-aid salesgirls and dry cleaning establishments?

Some authorities say that sanctions mean war, others that sanctions mean peace. It is our humble opinion that they mean nothing at all.

This week's geography lesson: Outer Mongolia.

An unusually large number of people are reported traveling to Europe this summer. One last look!

Our idea of non-existent things is a fashion show in a nudist camp and an anti-Hitler scrutineer in a German election booth.

A literary critic says that the novel is exhausting itself. The basic trouble, we suspect, is overweight.

Business may be getting better, but we still have to hear of a red-ink manufacturer going bankrupt.

Mussolini has taken over all Italian industry. His hatred of communism assumes many poetical forms.

Two things that have yet to be harnessed for useful purposes, the energy of the sun and the energy of spring poets.

Esther says she's had an awfully busy week what with Ethiopia, Mongolia and the Stanley Cup.

SPRINGWEAR A LA MODE

BY P. W. LUCE

"ANOTHER blue serge suit, sir?" suggested my tailor. "A comfortable and conservative model, as befits your years and dignity?"

"Not this year," I said, emphatically. "I want something that will meet with the approval of the Merchant Tailor Designers' Association. Something daring, colorful, stylish. Nothing drab or dull or gray. Make me a swanky Launcelot Apollo model of imported fabrics in bold cheeks of magenta, plum blue, pale white, and Irish green with a flock of scarlet. That's the correct thing this year, isn't it?"

"Absolutely correct, sir," agreed the tailor. "May I congratulate you on being the first sensible man in this country to be influenced by the thirty-year-old campaign for brighter attire for gentlemen. I will do my utmost to collect spring-wear for you that will put to shame the peacock, the zebra, the humming bird, the goldfish, the dragon fly, and the giant amoeba. Ready in about two weeks, sir."

WHEN I sauntered forth on our local Boardwalk, the only male butterfly in a swarm of drab moths, I instantly became what the poet so happily describes as the cynosure of all eyes. The comments were many and racy. A few were slightly blasphemous. Others, I fancied, showed a touch of envy. One or two may have been unkind, and one rough fellow actually said: "All that gay needs is a marcel and a touch of lipstick and he'd make a pip of a gigolo if he had the legs."

Let me, to the best of my poor ability, attempt to describe my Launcelot Apollo model in a way stylists will understand:

The coat, which shows a slight hint of Margot influence in the small of the back, is fully half an inch longer than has been worn for three or four years. It has a low cut neckline, and the lapel is modelled on sharply slanting lines extending from shoulder blade to breastbone, coming to a peak well above the second button of the waistcoat. The notch, cut deep and narrow, is edged with super-class silk especially designed to slip easily from between the fingers of a bore itching to relate an interminable story.

The shoulders are so built as to make thin shoulders look wide, and round shoulders seem flat. It is the boast of the *maître tailleur* that no shoulders can possibly look natural in the Launcelot Apollo, but this is perhaps a slight exaggeration resulting from craft optimism.

THE ultimate in drape and fit is achieved by hand-folded pleats in the back, which give the garment that accordion effect so much admired by the very young. The pleats make ideal depositories for dust on a windy day, but this is hardly noticeable under the *colonne à deux boutons* which gives such a striking equatorial effect to the artistic ensemble.

The sleeves incline to fullness and overlength, with the material cut on the bias.

The *buttonerie* are of *une exquise* with their perforations equidistant in a slight circular depression in the centre through which are infiltrated a series of variegated *fil de soie* harmonizing subtly with the exclusively *hoarse* surface of the fabric. An intricate design around the edge brightens the button effect.

THE waistcoat is decidedly form-fitting. That is to say, it is scythed from the drop of the shoulders until the endpoint of the flange hurls it to a fuller effect, tailored to ripple gracefully in-bending after a heavy meal. A fingertip distension may be attained *unintentionally* beyond this the gracefulness of line is best preserved by temperately following the fashion set by H.M. King Edward VII, leaving the lower button at liberty.

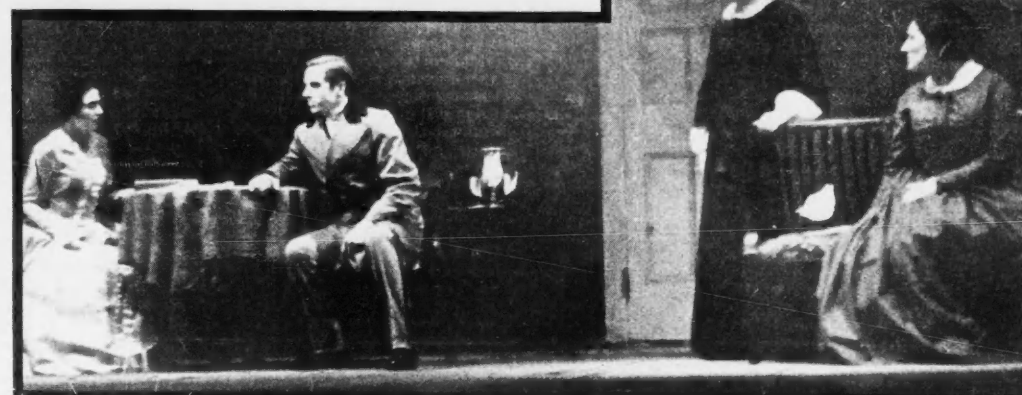
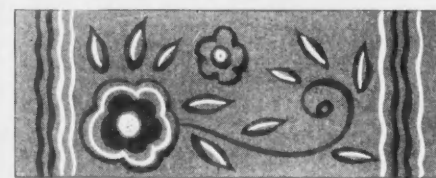
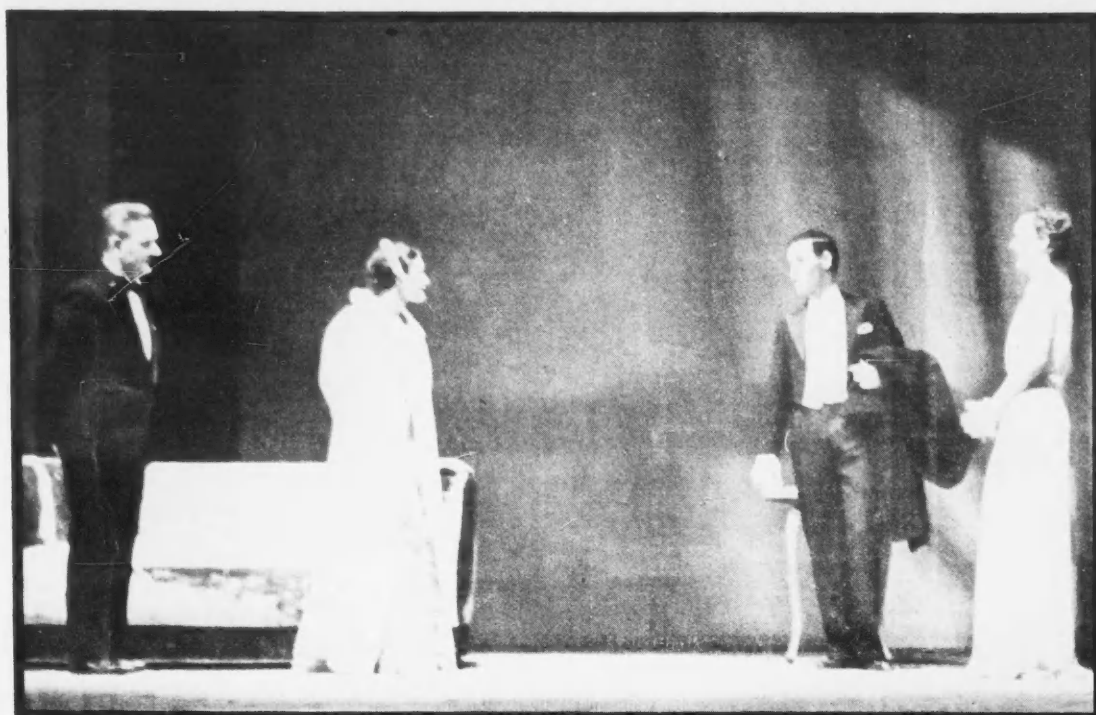
The distinguishing feature of the trousers is the generous fullness of the *chevrons* which allows for far greater expansion than can possibly be attained during the life of the suit. The legs are cuffed in self-material indicative of style awareness, and from the belt line to the base of the spinal column there is a flange, no, not flange—a flare that is a real masterpiece of originality. It is a great pity it must for ever remain hidden under the coat tails.

AS A concession to tradition, the Launcelot Apollo is fitted with pseudo pockets. No gentleman, my tailor solemnly informed me, should ever carry anything in his pockets, but this social embargo is so consistently disregarded that the only precaution is to make sham pockets that are mere slits, leading nowhere. So, for the first time in my life, I am carrying my handkerchief up my sleeve and trying hard not to look too self-conscious over it.

Thanks to my tailor, the future, so I am told, is the expression of my vivid personality in terms of color. Unable to discover a tartan sacred to a clan of my name, he used the McHootmuntosh, which is strongly suggestive of a paintshop wrecked by a gas explosion on a hot day. The McHootmuntoshes, I understand, never wear the family tartan in public except on St. Andrew's Day at Hogmanay, or when crossing the edens which is something even Scotland should be thankful for. This lining, my tailor assures me, will outlast my liking for the pattern, and he is right.

It has already done so.

SNAPSHOTS OF THE AMATEUR DRAMA AS IT FLOURISHES IN TORONTO IN THE SPRING COMPETITION



WHY SHOULD WE NEED INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS?

BY HARRIET PARSONS

WHEN Chief Justice Sir William Mowbray, on the occasion of the opening of an experimental intermediate school at Forest Hill Village, declared that the present system of education in Ontario was "utterly unsound," he was only echoing what thousands of perturbed parents, restless students and dissatisfied teachers have been saying, not only in Ontario, but in all parts of Canada where the old rigid systems of education have failed to keep pace with modern needs.

This persistent demand for more elasticity in the educational ladder has been met by the traditional 8-4 system, eight years elementary, four years high school, has resulted in a steadily increasing trend toward intermediate schools. There have been other experiments designed to meet the same needs—experiments such as fifth forms in elementary school and exploratory first-year classes in high school. But as time has gone on, the intermediate school has taken the dominant place among the proposed solutions.

MANITOBA initiated the three-school system in Canada over twelve years ago when she established a third division of the educational ladder, six years elementary, three years junior high school and three years senior high school. British Columbia followed suit in 1926. The new system was not compulsory in either Province, but grew up alongside the old system. The result was that in the school year of 1931-32, Manitoba had 4,076 pupils in upper high schools and British Columbia 5,816, or 20 per cent of the total enrolment in Grades 7 to 9. Two years ago, Nova Scotia introduced a junior high school curriculum into her schools, and now Ontario is on the brink of action.

For five years the gentle spirits in the Ontario Department of Education have been advocating Intermediate Schools. Two years ago, it looked as though immediate action would be taken when the Intermediate School Bill was introduced in the Ontario Legislature, but apparently the gentlemen in Queen's Park felt that the time was not yet ripe, for the Bill was withdrawn from the consideration of the session. Since then the idea has been "not dead, but sleeping," to use the words of Dr. G. F. Rogers, Chief Supervisor of Secondary Schools.

Definite signs of reawakening are now taking place. The Department of Education has worked out a plan for remodelling the secondary school system, with the introduction of a curriculum for intermediate schools. This plan is to be submitted for discussion at the forthcoming meeting of the Ontario Educational Association. It is anticipated that legislative action will not be long to follow.

WITH the controversy at its height, we may well pause and ask ourselves: Why does the educational ladder need changing?

What can three schools do that two cannot do as well?

What advantage does the intermediate school offer which will compensate for upsetting the educational routine, for increasing the complexity of administration, and for almost certainly adding to the expense, at least temporarily?

The advantage of a ladder is obviously that, by it, you can climb to some definite place. Nobody but a

careless clown would bother to climb a ladder which landed you in mid-air. Yet our present educational system, combined with our present compulsory education laws, does just that to the majority of bewildered youngsters who so hopefully and laboriously clamber up from rung to rung.

In the "good old days" when the average child concluded his formal education with elementary school, the secondary schools were primarily preparatory for Normal School or university. Under these circumstances, the traditional eight-year elementary school and four-year high school system met the need very well. It still meets the needs of those whose abilities are unmistakably academic and who are preparing to enter higher institutions of learning. These are possibly 10 per cent of the population.

NOWADAYS, in our modern enlightenment, we require children to remain in school until they are sixteen years of age; but we fail to provide any corresponding division in the school course.

We have no such thing as Graduation. We have something called Entrance and something called Matriculation (which has the meaningless meaning of "enrollment"). But the vast majority of our students drop out of school somewhere between the two.

Having no goal which coincides with the average school-leaving age, we send most of the children out into the world, not with the feeling of having achieved a definite, valued aim, but rather with the feeling that they have failed of accomplishment by not reaching the only specific goal in sight—Matriculation.

THE average child, who neither repeats nor skips any grades, passes his Entrance by the time he is fourteen. He may not legally leave school for another two years; and so he goes to high school. There, he is immediately plunged into an environment and curriculum which are expressly planned to prepare pupils for Matriculation. He finds himself studying the beginning stages of a lot of subjects which he will never carry to completion. In fact, nothing that he does seems to have any prospect of leading to ultimate satisfaction. Not only in his studies, but in the extra-curricular activities, the sports and the social life of the school, he finds everything planned on a four-year basis. He may play rugby and base ball, but he will never be eligible for the senior teams which carry the school to glory. The leadership of the literary society, the dramatic club, the school dances, are all in the hands of the senior classes; but he will never be a senior. The halls of the school are lined with pictures of Matriculation classes; but he will never see his freckled face thus honored, for he will never matriculate. Even after school, there is a fine distinction drawn between genuine alumni and mere ex-pupils. In other words, though he is in high school, he is not of it. Little wonder that he comes to feel that he is marking time; even to feel that his two years of high school are a term of imprisonment from which only his sixteenth birthday can sign his release. And, not

unnaturally, it is almost invariably among this group of students that one finds the greatest problems of discipline. They may never win academic honors, play on the school team, excel in school plays, but they can win attention and even a certain distinction as champion paper-wad throwers and general disturbers of classroom peace. Thus, while high school

REGIONAL FINALS AT TORONTO. The pictures above depict six of the shows performed at Hart House Theatre in the latter half of the competition week; the productions of the first half of the week were shown in our last issue. All pictures were taken in the theatre during actual performance, by "Jay".

TOP, left, "The Three Hundredth Performance", by the Toronto Masquers; right, "The Magnanimous Lover", by Hart House Theatre.

CENTRE, Ruth Norris as the Queen Mother in "The Poison Party", by the Norvoc Players.

BOTTOM, left, "Dark Footlights", (Nathaniel A. Benson), by the Danforth Theatre Guild; centre, "And as for Jessie", (Kathleen Edge), by the Dickens Fellowship; right, "Empurpled Moors", by University College Alumnae Association.

is not particularly good for these children, neither are they very good for high school and the atmosphere of concentration needed for academic studies.

THIS glaring maladjustment between the present school divisions and the average school-leaving age under our compulsory education laws is, to my mind, the greatest flaw in the present two-school system. But there is another reason, quite as important to another large group of pupils, why the old educational ladder is not satisfactory.

Twenty years ago, there were practically no alternatives in secondary education. High school was high school, and that was all there was to it. Except for a few experiments, technical and commercial high schools were non-existent. But so rapid has been the spread of vocational education under the stimulus of the Dominion grants, that over one-fifth of the total secondary school attendance is now in full-time day technical schools. There are still many communities in which these facilities have not been installed; but in all the larger centres, those entering upon their secondary education are faced with the choice of an academic, vocational or commercial course. Unfortunately, most of our thirteen and fourteen-year-olds are ill-equipped to make this choice. How many children at that age have the faintest idea as to what they are going to do in later life? In the elementary school which they have just left, they have had no commercial work and little vocational work except for a course in manual training (or for girls, household economics). They cannot possibly know whether they would like, or be good at, work which they have never tried. Furthermore, few children are uninflu-

enced by the fetish of Matriculation, and all too many harbor the ridiculous notion that vocational schools are for the less bright.

It is by no means clear that all children who are not planning on a professional career should go to technical schools, but probably far more of them should, than do. For a vast array of occupations—such as storekeeper, salesclerk, postman, street-car conductor, telephone operator, to take a few at random—a good general education is by far the best preparation. But it is tragic for a child to go all the way through academic high school, only to find, when the time and money he can afford to spend on his education are gone, that he should have been mastering some specific technique for the line of work he wants to follow. If there had been some point in his education where he might have sampled a wide range of subjects, commercial and technical, as well as academic—before he had to choose his higher secondary work, his problem would have been solved.

Where composite high schools exist, an exploratory first-year course including academic, commercial and technical subjects would be a satisfactory solution. The Oshawa High School has been trying this experiment, and reports that it answers the purpose very well. This is one way in which the present two-school system is trying to meet the challenge of modern conditions.

Similarly, the fifth forms, now attached to many elementary schools, are the attempt of the two-school system to provide the child who is leaving school at the compulsory attendance age with a complete unit of education which he may finish with a sense of accomplishment, rather than failure.

BUT an intermediate school, organized with the right type of curriculum, could meet both these needs. In one unit, it could combine the advantages of fifth classes and first-year high school exploratory courses. It could, at one and the same time, provide a complete unit of education with a *graduating diploma* for those leaving school at the compulsory attendance age, and give a broad base of academic, vocational and commercial subjects from which those going on to higher secondary schools could make an intelligent choice of courses.

It could further do what no modification of the present two-school system could: it could provide a corporate unit of school life with a curriculum and extra-curricular activities planned specifically for the younger adolescent. It could give the adolescent better recreational activities than the elementary school affords. It could provide some of the glamor of high school for the child who is going no further. It could present subjects in a broader way, giving a better comprehension of the modern world and better training for citizenship to those whose formal education ends with their sixteenth birthday.

This is the first of two articles by Miss Parsons on the Intermediate School system which is already being tried in Manitoba, British Columbia and Nova Scotia, and has just been proposed for Ontario by the Minister of Education. In the second, which will appear shortly, Miss Parsons will discuss the two models, the American "junior high school" and the English "central school," from which Canadian educationists are largely drawing inspiration.

VINCENT VAN GOGH

BY EDWARD BUCKMAN

FIVE per cent. of the canvasses in the 1936 exhibition of the Canadian Group of Painters prominently featured sunflowers and this certainly points toward a van Gogh influence, as the art world and most of the world in general cannot see a sunflower without thinking of Vincent van Gogh. That his influence in the recent Canadian exhibition was apparently limited to a superficial use of the sunflower is regrettable. In their approach toward portraying their country Canadian artists would do well to study van Gogh's intuitive penetration. Canada is a country of strong lines which can only be projected by strong means.

Who is this Vincent van Gogh whose works forty years after they were done are so stirring our generation that in the nine weeks they were shown in New York nearly a hundred and twenty-five thousand people went to see them? He was a Dutch painter who in 1890, at the age of thirty-seven, died an apparent failure. Born of good stock (one uncle Vice-Admiral at the Amsterdam Navy Yard), Vincent's boyhood was passed in his father's country vicarage. In his teens he became a salesman in the Goupil Art Galleries (controlled by other of his uncles), where he showed much promise until an unfortunate love affair convinced him commercial life was barrenly selfish.

DETERMINED to dedicate his life to the service of his fellow man, he entered a theological school, but the study of Latin and Greek syntax could not satisfy his urgings to do Christ's work and he managed to get himself appointed a missionary in the Belgium coal fields. Appalled at the miners' abject poverty, he gave away his food, his clothing. Perhaps not since the days of St. Francis had anyone so literally followed Christ's commands in charity. When the officials of the missionary society visited him they found him living like a beggar. They were shocked. This was not their idea of Christianity; it was undignified. They dismissed him. Although weakened in health, Vincent's mind was strong and he bore with equanimity his dismissal. He began seriously to sketch, something which he had always done a little of. But from this date, 1880, on, he never stopped until, a decade later, death stilled his hand. His brother, Theo, who had followed in the Goupil employ, financed him throughout his life, never withholding his aid even though Vincent's drawings and paintings did not sell. Despite hardships, poverty, sickness and sorrow, Vincent van Gogh held indomitably to his aim—to be an artist. Indefatigably he drew and painted, in the studio of his cousin Mauve, in lodgings in the Hague, in his father's rural vicarages, in the 1880's in Paris with his brother, where in sharp contrast to the city life and the painters of the day (Lautrec, Seurat, Gauguin) Vincent moved an awkward but wholly sincere figure. His eyes opened to color methods of painting, van Gogh left Paris for Arles in 1888. In the three short years he passed in the heat and sunlight of Southern France his art ripened with a sudden and terrible fruition that cost him his sanity and his life.

LIKE that of all master painters, Vincent van Gogh's work defies classification. It is ageless. His pictures might have been done yesterday or today; they will be the same tomorrow. The portraits of women painted in the 1880's, for instance, never strike us as old-fashioned. We don't notice the styles they wear; we are only conscious of their dresses as the identifying clothing of a woman. Van Gogh approached his subjects directly. This probably explains his appeal today. We have had to undergo a World War and a World Depression to become equal to looking upon and understanding his simplicity and power. Not that his paintings are hard to understand, but they were, it seems, too directly simple for our parents' generation, schooled as it was in reticence in all things, particularly in art. From the first, of course, there have been those who understood and valued van Gogh, some for his perfect balance of design and color, others for what the pictures told of life, still others because they saw in his paintings the fulfillment of the artist. And the universality of the appeal in van Gogh's work is certainly proved because these art-for-art's-sakers, and those people who have a deep feeling for life, and also those who best understand a particular personality through its work all find their individual capacities for appreciation met and satisfied by the pictures which this artist so simply signed just "Vincent."

WHEN we examine the collection of van Gogh's work from the Kröller-Müller Foundation, Wassenaar, and the Collection of V. W. van Gogh, Amsterdam, that is at present touring America, we are struck by the realization that while van Gogh's colors are extremely brilliant they are never blatant. The yellow for which he is famous is found to be golden rather than cadmium or canary. By juxtaposition of yellows and blues he gives to the former their intensity. Furthermore, the colors used in any one picture are limited, restrained with rare technical skill, magnificently blended and balanced in surpassing harmonies. Take as an example his picture "Rain," a canvas twenty-nine by thirty-six inches, which is approximately the size of most of his landscapes. There is a narrow band of grey sky, a roll of blue-grey and pale green hills and far fields, and a buff wall immediately fencing the sowed field that slopes toward us, its sods those fresh greens and purplish buff-browns of springtime earth. Across everything rain slants in light lines. We've often looked through this pearly light of a rainy spring noontime and seen just such fields fresh under the down-sinking showers. Vincent van Gogh has caught in paint not only the embodiment of springtime showers but also that eternal growing force of young life that remains ever the same from one generation to the next. Seeing the picture, we feel calm, clean. We cannot believe it was painted from behind the barring windows of a madhouse.

ONE word about van Gogh's subjects. They are simple with the richness of life and they touch human experience, as "Rain" has exemplified. Almost his every canvas speaks this universal language. His portraits are phenomenal. He painted an actor, head and shoulders. Against a yellow-green background, wholly theatrical, the man cocks his mobile, self-

sufficient face. We feel he inevitably has one hand thrust in his bosom. The portrait epitomizes all actorish actors since the stage began. Then there is "Bedroom at Arles," in light, bright colors, objects outlined in darker tones—a happy room to step into, where we could sleep and sleep and sleep. There are two canvasses of "Sunflowers," buds and seeded heads together in a jar, life beginning and life finished, but ended with a promise of starting again. The flowers in both pictures are notes of glorious deep gold, in one brought to fullest completion by a pale blue background, in the other by a backing of slightly lighter yellow. Particularly beautiful was, I thought, a third painting of sunflowers, an oblong study of three great life-sized heads lying faces upward in a folding of sea-greens, dull reds, blue-greens and rich blues, with, besides these curling disks of matured life, the smaller soft roundness of a budding bloom's leafy underside.

THE highlight of the collection was, I thought, "Cornfield With Blackbirds," which as it was painted in July, 1890, was one of his last. It differs, however, from the majority of the pictures done at Auvers in the last few months of van Gogh's life. It has no trace of their peculiar explosive technique, with trees rounded whirls of paint, like bursting bombs, as if the picture itself sought to disintegrate even as the mind that created it had been destined to. Yet these Auvers pictures have nothing unbelievable about them, they merely have in them the unreasonable restlessness of the dying old. But not so with "Cornfield With Blackbirds"; it speaks calmly and deeply. When van Gogh painted this picture he knew his affliction must return. He knew, too, that he had said all he could with paint. His work was done. He could no longer face the horror that lay before him of lapsing into incurable mania, of becoming a charge upon his brother, without, as in the past, giving him even pictures in return for his keep. Undoubtedly he painted "Cornfield With Blackbirds" with this in mind, but also with a compensating note—his resolve to take the one way out left him, suicide. Not only is the picture symbolic of this, but of far more. A dark blue sky draws our eyes and thoughts to infinity. Below is a cornfield, dull beaten gold, through which cuts a road, that, immediately in front of us, either is joined by or branches off two other roads which come from right and left. The roads are soft brown with patches of springing green grass. They are roads used only by those who walk and who have time to pause and look about them. Above the grain black-



VAN GOGH'S BEDROOM AT ARLES. By Vincent van Gogh, October, 1888.

birds are hovering, a note of death to the ripening corn. Yet we feel that the birds are not a force which can ever wholly exterminate the life in those yellow stalks. The roads lead us through this brilliance of life and death. As we go along them we realize that we must fully avail ourselves of every such moment as this, when understanding and revelation are granted us as we pass over this dusty road, between the golden fields with their flapping blackbirds, on our journey toward the unknown glory of the sky.

The exhibition of Vincent van Gogh's work (drawings, watercolors and oils) is being shown at the Cleveland Museum of Art, Cleveland, Ohio, until April 18, and residents of Southern Ontario are thereby afforded an opportunity of visiting the collection when it is relatively close at hand. It does not appear probable that the canvasses from the European collections will soon again be shown on this side of the Atlantic.

of measuring the excellence of dramatic productions; so we must either get opinions or give up awarding prizes.

We particularly deplore the habit of trying to find inconsistencies between the spoken comments of the adjudicator and his markings in the award. The comments are not an explanation of a defence of the markings. They are an attempt to impart worthwhile advice to the players and producers; and we can perfectly understand how an obviously able organization which has slightly fallen short of its possibilities can receive a far more critical comment than another organization which shows no signs of ability to rise above mediocrity.

In Canada, proposals for improvement are at present chiefly along the line of substituting a board of three adjudicators for the present single functionary. It is obvious that it would not be possible to finance a trip by three British experts all the way across Canada; so this proposal involves the abandonment of the system of imported adjudicators; at any rate for the Regional Finals—which to our mind are the most important part of the Festival. But the real objection to it is deeper than that. It lies in the fact that the larger the body which does the judging, the more certain it is to give its approval to the more neutral and colorless kinds of presentation—the things against which little can be said, but for which nobody is going to be enthusiastic.

2 2 2

PROFS AND POLITICIANS

THE Opposition members in the Ontario Legislature who brought up the question of the somewhat "leftish" public utterances of certain professors of the provincial University doubtless hoped to draw from the more "leftish" members of the Government some expressions of cordial sympathy with those utterances. But they were playing with fire in making the slightest suggestion that the lawful utterances of a responsible Canadian citizen become a matter for discussion and possible interference by the Legislature, merely because that citizen happens to be a professor in the University; and we are exceedingly grateful to Mr. Macnamara for bringing them back to a seemingly regard for the freedom of the academic profession. It would be most unfortunate if Ontario were to follow in the footsteps of Alberta and assume control of the after-lunch speeches of all the educationists, jurists and other professional persons who derive their salaries directly or indirectly from the provincial purse.

The administration of discipline in the University is primarily in the hands of President Coyle, who has been making a very good job of it. If it becomes too much for him there is always the governing body of the University. There is not the slightest need for the Queen's Park authorities to devote to it any of the time and intelligence which are so sorely needed for the solution of other and more pressing problems.

THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

has economic pressure got to do with the inability of these alleged ten million American families to comprehend the values and responsibilities of life? What economic pressure are they under anyhow? What economic force compels them to spend two dollars when they only ought to be spending one? What economic remedy can bring them "emancipation" when their scientific gadgets fail?

The answer to all these questions is that "the dreary saga of the Hoes" is not an economic tragedy at all, but a spiritual tragedy. If economics is to be blamed for anything in the case of the Hoes it is for doing too much for them. Economic forces have made them and their like too rich. They have made them four times, five times, ten times as rich as millions of European families who manage to comprehend the values and responsibilities of life very well indeed. If it is anything economic at all from which they suffer, it is not too much economic pressure, it is too little. A people so devoid of any true idea of "emancipation" that they are willing to seek it at the hands of the instalment vendors of scientific gadgets is not a people about whose fate we need shed very many tears. Fortunately it is not the true American people at all; it is merely the American people as they happen to be conceived at the moment by a group of depressed and depressing novelists and dramatists. Even if the American people want for the moment to be depicted like this, it does not follow that they are really like this. And we think there will come a time when they will think better of themselves.

2 2 2

CINEMA QUINTUPLETS

NO PARTICULAR good is being done to the general reputation of Canada in the world at large by the film in which Hollywood has recorded its ideas on the birth and life of the Callander quintuplets, and no particular good, we suspect, will be done by the film in which the other portion of the Dionne family is about to be put on exhibition. Canadians, even urban Canadians, who have a pretty good idea of what life in the North Bay district is like, are able to correct for themselves the misrepresentations in the quintuplet film, and have for the most part dismissed them with a laugh as being just the Hollywood way. But people outside of Canada are less well informed; and the fact that the Dionne family are real persons undoubtedly leads a great many of the less intelligent spectators of the film in all parts of the world to conclude that the incidents represented are real incidents, and that the conditions exhibited actually prevail in large parts of Canada. We have not the slightest doubt, for example, that for the rest of his life Dr. Dafoe will find that ninety-nine out of one hundred Americans believe that he never had a license to practice medicine, and that the Callander community was entirely devoid of authorized medical attention at the time when the quintuplets arrived. This is a minor matter, except to Dr. Dafoe, but the film is full of other flights of the imagination of the Hollywood script writers which are calculated to do serious harm to the reputation of this country.

The denigrating powers of the celluloid drama of Hollywood are well known, but Canada has not suffered seriously from them in the past except in regard to the Mounted Police, about whose life and methods the average urban Canadian probably knows little more than the average urban American. Mr. St. John Ervine wrote the other day about "the misrepresentation of people that is made by moving-

pictures invented by semi-literate and entirely ill-bred film-makers". He expressed the opinion that the American people more than any other nation have been defamed by their own moving pictures, to which is due "a great deal of the disdain in which Americans are universally and deservedly held". The dreadful thing is that not only foreign peoples but the Americans themselves are beginning to believe that Americans are something like what they are depicted as being on the screen. It is not for us Canadians to do anything except sympathize when the Americans are thus misrepresented by their own film makers designing films for their own consumption. But if they are going to do the same sort of thing at all generally about Canadians, something will certainly have to be done.

2 2 2

ABOUT ADJUDICATORS

ABOUT this time of year the air of this cool Dominion is filled, from Victoria to Halifax, with the lamentations and denunciations of those who disapprove of the awards or the comments of the adjudicators in Drama Festivals. The task of an adjudicator is primarily to pick out a first, second and third prize winner from among some twenty contestants, which ensures that at least seventeen competing groups will be dissatisfied with the results; and we have known cases when even the first prize winner was dissatisfied, not with the award, but with the grounds upon which it was made. Now dissatisfied amateur actors are not the most reticent persons in the world, so it is no wonder that the ears of an adjudicator burn and his face is red for weeks after the conclusion of his judging. We know, for we have been an adjudicator.

The phenomenon is not confined to Canada. Mr. Rupert Harvey, who adjudicated for the Dominion Drama Festival a year or two ago, has been adjudicating for the British Drama League; and somebody has sent us a clipping from the *Yorkshire Weekly Post* containing the remarks about Mr. Harvey and adjudications generally, written by Mr. James R. Gregson, a very competent playwright and critic who conducts a column in that paper. One of Mr. Harvey's decisions, it appears, was questioned by ninety-nine per cent. of the audience, and shook the faith of Bradford playgoers in the value of these competitions.

"It has not shaken mine," says Mr. Gregson, "because I have none to shake. Mine was shattered long ago after several devastating rulings by judges. . . . The most finished show I have ever put on was praised highly by the judge, and yet placed second to a show which the judge pulled to pieces for elemental and glaring mistakes in presentation." And he concludes: "This national festival business is too much like a racket for my taste!"

2 2 2

MARKS AND CRITICISMS

WE THINK Mr. Gregson, and those numerous Canadians who agree with him, are asking too much of adjudication. A decision—even a perfectly honest, well considered and unbiased decision—by an adjudicator that Show A is the best of twenty shows does not prove that Show A absolutely is the best. There is no absolute best in such matters. It proves merely that it is the best in the honest and unbiased opinion of one selected critic. If he is an able man his opinion is worth having. If there is a prize to be awarded it must be awarded on somebody's opinion, since there is no mechanical and exact means



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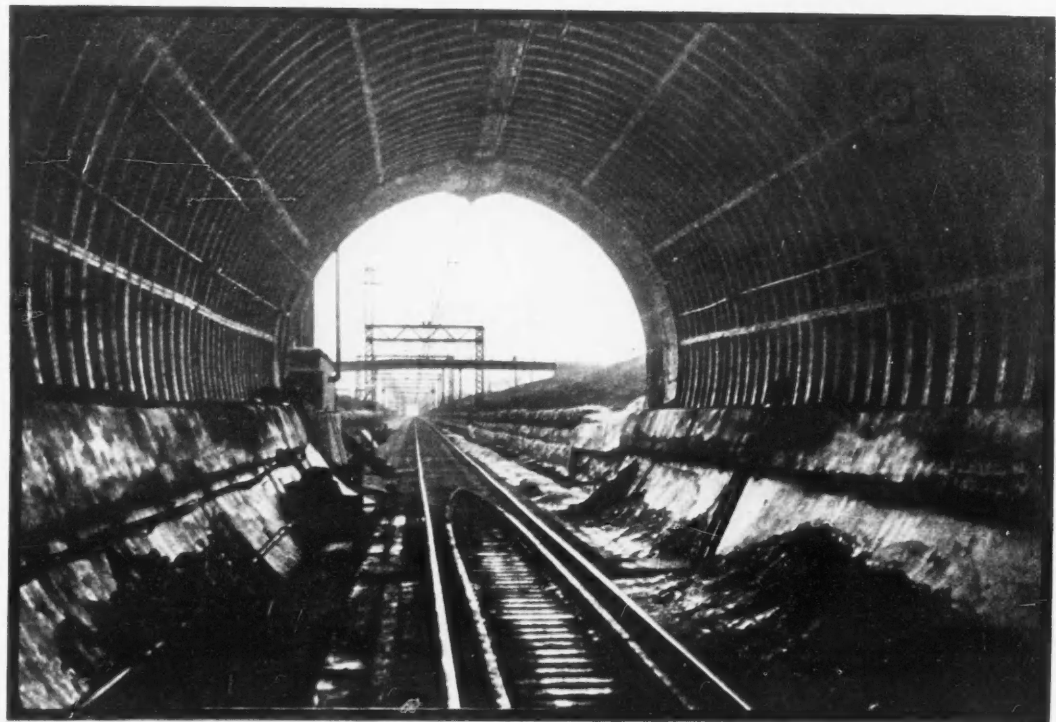
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They were done so Wednesday afternoon. The Commons lined up at the bar of the Senate. The vice-regal assent blessed two months' worth of legislative labors, not forgetting ten divorce bills and the Washington Pact. The Commons filed out and returned in solemn procession to its own place. Led by Black Rod and escorted by the Prime Minister and the Speaker of the Senate, the Chief Justice of Canada departed as he came. Peace and the Easter recess descended upon the halls of Parliament.



ST. CLAIR TUNNEL, the $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile tunnel between Sarnia, Ontario, and Port Huron, Michigan. From a photograph by "Jav".

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THE HAUPTMANN CASE

BY WALTER LIPPMANN

THERE is perhaps a certain comfort to be had out of knowing that the rowdiness with which justice has been administered in the Hauptmann case does not reflect any recent deterioration of our manners and our morals. More than a century ago, in 1827, the mother of Anthony Trollope came to America, and, as is the custom with visitors, resolved to write a book which she called "The Domestic Manners of the Americans."

One of the things that made a great impression on Mrs. Trollope was, as she put it somewhat bluntly, that "their code of common law is built upon ours, and the difference between us is this, in England the laws are acted upon, in America they are not." She felt this very strongly while she was living in Cincinnati when there occurred a murder of uncommon atrocity for which the murderer was tried, convicted and condemned to death.

"The day of his execution was fixed," she writes, "and the sensation produced was so great from the strangeness of the occurrence (no white man having ever been executed at Cincinnati) that persons from sixty miles distance came to be present at it."

"Meanwhile some unco' good people began to start doubts as to the righteousness of hanging a man, and made application to the Governor of the State of Ohio to commute the sentence into imprisonment. . . . Frightened at the unusual situation in which he found himself, the Governor . . . sent an order to the Sheriff . . . not to relieve him, but to ask him if he pleased to be reprieved, and sent to the penitentiary instead of being hanged."

"The Sheriff waited upon the criminal, and made his proposal, and was answered. . . . 'I won't agree; you shall have the hanging of me.' The worthy Sheriff, to whom the ghastly office of executioner is as-

signed, did all in his power to persuade him to sign the offered document, but in vain. . . .

"The day of execution arrived; the place appointed was the side of a hill, the only one cleared of trees near the town; and many hours before the time fixed, we saw it entirely covered by an immense multitude of men, women and children. At length the hour arrived, the dismal cart was seen slowly mounting the hill, the noisy throng was hushed into solemn silence; the wretched criminal mounted the scaffold, when again the Sheriff asked him to sign his acceptance of the commutation proposed; but he spurned the paper before him, and cried aloud, 'Hang me.'"

"Midday was the moment appointed for cutting the rope; the Sheriff stood, his watch in one hand, and a knife in the other; the hand was lifted to strike, when the criminal stoutly exclaimed, 'I sign'; and he was conveyed back to prison, amidst the shouts, laughter and ribaldry of the mob."

THIS little story of a hanging a hundred years ago is not, of course, on all fours with the last chapter of the Hauptmann case, but there is a sufficiently strong family resemblance between the then Governor of Ohio's actions and those of the present Governor of New Jersey, between public sentiment then and public sentiment now, to make Mrs. Trollope's comments altogether apt: "I am not fond of hanging," she wrote, "but there was something in all this that did not look like the decent dignity of wholesome justice."

She does not say whether she alone felt that way at the time, but if she did, then there has been some progress in 100 years. For today there is a multitude, a great, great majority of the American people, who feel that while the guilty man has paid the penalty he had earned, the public aspects of the case as a whole, from the first news of the kidnapping to the latest tabloid accounts of the execution, have been a national humiliation.

EXCEPT for the skill with which the criminal was caught, the dignity and competence of the trial judge, and the review by the Appellate Court, there is nothing to admire and much to groan over. There was the unconscionable publicity during the hunt, participated in by officers of the law and by the

yellow press, which, had the baby been alive, might well have made its return impossible. There were the swindlers who preyed upon Colonel Lindbergh. There were the poisonous rumors set in circulation. There was the posturing of the lawyers in the case, both those for the prosecution and those for the defense. There were the shocking scenes both inside the court room and in the streets and saloons of Flemington. There were the reams of comment on the evidence, published in the press and uttered over the radio, which under any wholesome system of justice would be treated as downright contempt of court. There was the final persecution of the Lindberghs by cranks and yellow journalists, which made them seek refuge abroad. There was Jafise on the vaudeville stage. There was the jury writing syndicated articles. And then there was the almost incredible performance of the Governor who, professing to be interested in justice, sought to try the case over again in statements to the newspapers and in political harangues.

THOUGH all these things are of a piece with the hanging that Mrs. Trollope described, there has been present in this case something which she did not note 100 years ago. It is a general feeling of baffled disgust with all the grim elvish who have made this tragic affair so shabby and so mean, and a longing, without much hope, but strong, that somehow this case will become the turning point in the administration of justice. There is a revulsion of feeling among the people which needs only leadership from the bar, the bench, and the press, to turn upon the next criminal circus of this sort and make things hot for the clowns, the daredevils and the barkers.

It will not be enough, however, for the reputable lawyers and the reputable newspapers to refrain from participating in the show. It will be necessary for them to make it dangerous for anyone to put on such a show. It will be necessary for some judge to set new precedents by having a lot of persons up for contempt of court. It will be necessary for the reputable press to treat judges and lawyers and others who make the show or permit it as incompetent. In short, it will be necessary to give practical expression to the popular feeling that the time has come to make effective the decent dignity of wholesome justice.

HOMER WATSON

BY NEWTON MACTAVISH

HOMER WATSON, who is the oldest living member of the Royal Canadian Academy of Art, was born in the village of Deon, Waterloo County, Ontario, thirty years ago, and in that same village he has lived, apart from occasional sojourns in Great Britain and on the continent, all his long life. The art of painting is his profession and it also, always, has been his only means of livelihood. He, therefore, quite properly, may be counted one of the oldest painters still painting in Canada as well, also, as one of the ablest. As far back as 1880 he was associated with the Marquis of Lorne in the formation of the Royal Canadian Academy, and of that institution, thirty-eight years later, he became president, which position he occupied for four years. He was also the first president (in 1907) of the Canadian Art Club.

Topographically Homer Watson is an artist particularly entitled to be described "Canadian," for throughout all his many years at the easel he has painted with unswerving fidelity Canadian scenery as he has encountered it, especially along the Grand River, near his own home. There he has preserved upon canvas many a noble prospect and with remarkable aptitude he has likened the scenery to be found in that section of the Grand to that of the English Thames.

IT WAS the Thames, indeed, when he first beheld it in 1887, that early aroused within Watson an ardent ap-

preciation of the Grand. But not only of the river itself. For he has recorded its environment, primal forests, superb meadows, quiet, dignified pastures, rushing millraces, flood gates and booms—with interpretative fidelity.

Where, one might ask, did Watson get his knowledge of art? Mostly from himself, although in his early days, he practised with Clausen and Gregory in England and with Inness in the United States. But of none of these is he a follower or an imitator. He likes a fulsome technique and at times treats his pigments on canvas as if he were modelling in clay. But that is merely for his own effects, especially when treating large easel pictures, while at the same time his sketches are light and free, though painted with a full brush.

Sketching with Watson used to be done under greater hardships than it has been since the coming of the motor car. For now the artist can scout about in his car until he finds a likely spot or subject. Then he arranges in his mind a composition that suits him and next day, if the weather is suitable, he returns and makes the sketch. The result is that in the spacious gallery adjoining his home, where he and his sister Phoebe, who also is an accomplished artist, keep open house, there are scores of fascinating small panels awaiting canvas.

Of Watson's large and important works the one reproduced herewith is a good example. "The Country Road"

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Easter Promenade - - -

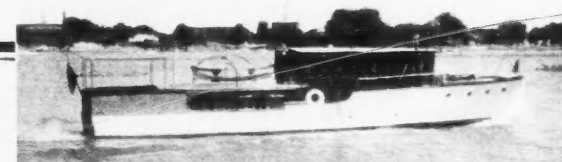
The cane's the thing! No doubt about it. The conclusion comes with the impact of inspiration as I picture the Easter parade, and myself in it, faultless in a new top hat, new gloves, a gardenia in the buttonhole. . . . But it needs a cane to complete the outfit of a dashing boulevardier!

Is it that we attempt to rival the ladies? Do we participate in their weakness for adornment? Far from it. Our dressing up is a gallant response—a gesture of understanding and sympathy in their sense of release from the restrictions of winter. Yes, indeed, many a man will, like myself, sport a high-tilted Bachelor Cigar on Easter Sunday afternoon, and murmur, as the rich Havana fragrance mingles with the spring breeze—

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was acquired some years ago by Andrew Wilson, of Montreal. Other examples are in important galleries of both Europe and the United States. "The Flood Gate" hangs in the National Gallery of Canada at Ottawa.

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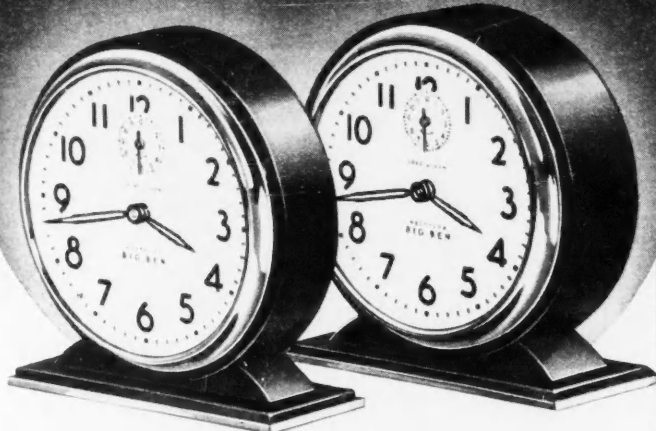


"THE COUNTRY ROAD", a typical example of the work of Homer Watson.

—Photograph courtesy the National Gallery of Canada.

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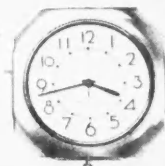
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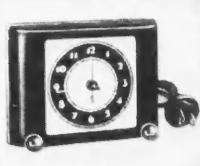
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MUSICAL EVENTS

BY CHRISTOPHER WOOD



HELEN JEPSON, Metropolitan Opera soprano, who gives a recital at Eaton Auditorium on April 13th.

A CONCERT of rather too notable length was given by the combined forces of the Schubert Choir of Brampton, directed by Henri K. Jordan, and The Barrere Little Symphony, in Massey Hall on Tuesday, March 31st. Each group gave what was in effect a full-length program, and the total result was a little overwhelming. The choir opened the program with a quite charming group of well-mixed songs, alla capella, which they sang extremely well, and one wholeheartedly subscribed to the opinion which has frequently been voiced that this choir is second only to the Mendelssohn. The only possible fault one could find was a suggestion of virtuosity for virtuosity's sake. In the later groups this suggestion disappeared and the singing was of the most perfect sincerity. One wished one had been a little fresher for the concluding number, and thus more in a position to appraise Pizzetti's Requiem Mass at its true value. But there is little doubt, I think, that the work contains much beauty, and has a true solemnity without at any time verging on sentimentality. The balance of the choir is at all times excellent, and the conductor keeps something in reserve so that the fortissimo climaxes are not deprived of their legitimate thrill. For it was very rarely indeed that the choir let out to the full, and when they did the effect was supremely fine.

The Barrere Little Symphony was not quite so good, I think, as it used to be, and one was more conscious of the shortage of strings. For say what you will, six strings will not balance an equal number of wood, wind and brass, and their endeavors to do so lead to a forced tone which is hardly pleasant. None the less, taking this fact into consideration, the balance of tone was remarkably good. Barrere's flute playing was, as usual, marvelously beautiful. Such variety of tone-color and intensity is not heard every time day on a stage or any other instrument. One's only wish was that he had played much more and his orchestra quite a lot less. But the accompaniment to his playing of the Mozart concerto was beautifully done, with fine delicacy and precision. Only two works in the program were for both choir and orchestra. A Tene by Cornelius, sung by soloists, and We Come From The Mountains from Beethoven's Cantata, which were conducted by Mr. Jordan.

THE Passion of our Lord accorded to St. John by Bach was presented by the Bach Choir under the direction of Reginald Stewart in the Eaton Auditorium on Wednesday, April 1st, with J. Campbell McIntosh as the Christus and Hubert Eisdell as the Evangelist. The other soloists for the twelve apostles and the small group were: Eileen Law, Edith Gray, Betty Preston, Irvine Levine, Adolf Wanders, Norman Lucas and Herbert Pruden. Frederick Schuster was at the organ and Helen Carnegie at the harpsichord. In spite of a somewhat unimpaired conservatory viewpoint one felt that Reginald Stewart's changes in the orchestration were for the best and were extremely effective. In the contralto aria "All is Fulfilled," which Eileen Law sang with almost matchless beauty and sincerity, the changing of the accompanying melody from solo violin to muted violins was, I think, a great improvement. The low-toned instrument with the low voice is apt to give an effect of heaviness which the violins avoided, and the effect, though perhaps not quite in keeping with the solemn austerity of the work, was so lovely that only an academician could have complained. In the other recitative aria, Miss Law did not have such good support as with her solo and she was somewhat off of time, and the former appeared last most of the time. It was remarkable that the soloist was also to keep going on all. Edith Gray suffered even more from the bad intonation of the winds, and deserves great credit for singing as well as she did. Aside from this, however, the performance was very good indeed. The choir was always adequate and gave a fine group of songs and hymns. One wished for a little more variety in the songs and hymns. The choir sang the long and difficult hymn "Hail, Hail, the King" with wonderful expression and beauty, and Mr. Campbell McIntosh as Jesus did a superb and heroic job of the Christus, with the serenity and distinction proper to this sacred part. The other soloists did well, but with the exception of Eileen Law, were not outstanding. Mr. Lucas has a smooth and pleasant baritone voice, but his singing was rather tame and uninteresting, and while Mr. Levine sang with conviction and sincerity, his voice is not always devoid of roughness and his diction not very clear. Miss Gray was not at her best and in the second soprano aria was, as has been said, troubled greatly by uncertainty in the orchestra. Taken as a whole, however, the work was well done, and being interrupted by an intermission added greatly to its feeling of continuity.

JOSE ITURBI was the final artist of the Music Masters series of concerts in the Eaton Auditorium on Thursday, April 2nd. There can be but little doubt, I think, that he is one of the supreme masters of the keyboard. There does not appear to be anything in the way of piano technique that he cannot do with the utmost perfection. I have heard crystal-clear passage work before, but none so enchantingly even and swift. It would seem that he surpasses in dexterity anything any other pianist can do. But there is no vulgar display; each facet of technical perfection is but a means to an end—a means to express the content of the music. Whether he always achieves this desideratum may, of course, be open to question. Certainly the two Chopin numbers, Scherzo in B flat minor, and Fantasia Impromptu, gave the impression of being tossed off rather carelessly, as though the artist were not much interested in them. And, indeed, why should he be? The pity was that he wasted time playing them at all. In fact the whole second half of the program was made up of pretty little nonsense, and when one recalled with what artistry and perfection this pianist plays Mozart, not to mention Beethoven, it was doubly a disappointment. But the Haydn sonata was lovely itself, graceful, unutterably charming. In the Etudes Symphoniques one wished, perhaps, for a little more abandon and romantic verve. They were treated, one felt, with too much classical reserve. Mr. Iturbi was generous with his encores, and for the most part fell back on the music of his country, but included two movements of Tchaikovsky's classical jazz suite, "Tranzatlantique," which is amusing enough once or even twice but after that rather deadly.

THE Hart House String Quartet presented on their fifth program of this season the works of Beethoven's last period. Op. 127 in E flat major and Op. 131 in C sharp minor. Vincent d'Indy has defined the three phases into which Beethoven's works seem naturally to fall, as periods of initiation, externalization, and reflection. In the last of these the composer has retired to create in pure joy and sorrow, without external preoccupation. The first of these two works played by the Hart House quartet, Op. 127, was one of the three composed for Prince Galitzin, and was written in 1824 though commissioned some two years earlier, at which time, however, Beethoven was deeply immersed in the Choral Symphony. This quartet has been called the last of Beethoven's pastoral symphonies, for the whole work is replete of the love of nature so characteristic of the composer. The second work on this concert, Op. 131, was composed in 1826, one year before the composer's death, and is one of the three which form—to quote the program

notes—"a tremendous imaginative musical triptych." Like all the later quartets it made its way in the world but slowly, and has, with the others, been the subject of much comment. Nowadays, however, these quartets seem to have come into their own, and it is possible that we the listeners of today are the posterity to which Beethoven so confidently addressed himself—strange thought! Indeed, it has become the custom of shallow minds to disparage Beethoven's earlier quartets—the six of Op. 18—since they fall short of the mature sublimity of the later works. But it is possible, for the judicious, to admire these supreme masterworks without being blind to the beauty and youthful vitality of the earlier ones. Both works were well played by the Hart House Quartet with a fine sonority of tone and feeling for climax, and the balance between the parts was at all times excellent.

THE Pickering College Glee Club under the direction of Robert E. K. Rourke and Franch Murch, presented "H.M.S. Pinafore" on April 2 and 3, assisted by a Newmarket Ladies' Chorus, and Alice Strong Rourke, soprano, who played Josephine, and Phyllis Saunders and Betty Holmes, contraltos, who played Buttercup and Cousin Hebe, respectively. For a school Glee Club it was a really excellent performance, displaying considerable gusto, and the satiric spirit of the opera was well sustained. Scott Burdill as Captain Corcoran, a hitherto untired man as I gather, deserves much praise for the confident way in which he played and sang a role of some difficulty, and Page Statten as Dick Deadeye was also quite excellent. Alice Strong Rourke sang as delightfully as ever, and looked extremely charming, and R. E. K. Rourke as Sir Joseph Porter was delectably comical. Ennuciation was very good, the only one falling in this respect being Phyllis Saunders, and the choruses were vigorous and lively. In spite of the smallness of the stage the choruses of sailors and sisters, cousins and aunts did not appear unduly crowded, being judiciously disposed, much credit, therefore, must go to the directors. Space forbids further mention in detail of this amusing and lively presentation.

PHILADELPHIA SYMPHONY

SYMPHONIES, like the olden day serial moving pictures, used to be fed to the audience one movement a week, and on the fifth week, all four movements were played at once. The cost of an orchestral concert was two for a quarter, or, wholesale, eight for a dollar. And the symphony orchestra in its off hours would play engagements for private balls, fairs, commencements and parties. Those are actual statistics of the embryonic beginnings of what is now the Philadelphia Orchestra, which we will hear on the night of April 14 at Varsity Arena. In fact in the Philadelphia Orchestra as in no other musical organization one finds the complete story of musical growth on this continent reflected in the earnest and primitive beginnings in the eighteenth century when our forefathers could rest from their rugged pioneer labors to find time for enrichment of the spirit—up the obstacle beset path of early devel-

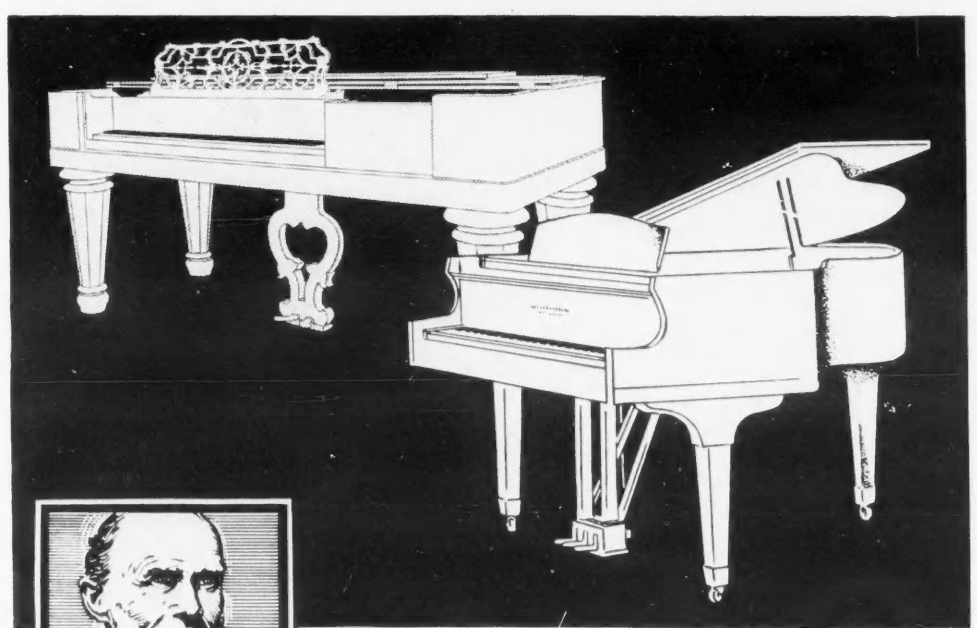
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MARJORIE CLARKE, one of the leading players in "10 Minute Alibi", the mystery play at the Victoria Theatre next week.

opment finally within less than one hundred and fifty years, achieving the heights.

The Philadelphia Orchestra had its origin back in 1757 when the first public concert in Philadelphia was given in an assembly room in Lodge Alley under the direction of one John Palma. It was scheduled to begin at exactly six o'clock and tickets were sold at the exorbitant rate of one dollar each. Exactly one hundred years later the Germania Orchestra made up of German musicians was instituted, and for forty years this organization formed the backbone of Philadelphia's musical life. Due to lack of funds this group was finally disbanded, and in 1893 an orchestra of amateur players called the Philadelphia Symphony Society was inaugurated for "the cultivation of a higher order of orchestral work and the fostering of all matters tending to promote the cause of music." From this group and their efforts, evolved the idea of having a permanent orchestra made up of the best professional players available. In 1900 this amateur society sold its library of music, a set of kettle-drums and its music desks to the Philadelphia Orchestra, and from the turn of the century to the present day the Philadelphia has ranged as one of the best orchestras in the world.

Back in 1903 Richard Strauss, the great contemporary composer, was guest conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra. He directed the orchestra in a performance of his symphonic poem, "Don Juan." After the first rehearsal Strauss was so overcome by the extraordinarily fine playing of the orchestra that he threw his arms about the conductor, Fritz Scheel, exclaiming ecstatically "Famoso," "Wunderschon," "Ausgezeichnet," all of which translated meant that it was the best orchestral playing that Strauss had ever heard.

It has always been a tradition of the Philadelphia Orchestra to present works of not only contemporary European composers, but also those of American musicians, and this custom has born rich fruit under the baton of Leopold Stokowski, who has guided the immortal destiny of the Philadelphia Orchestra for the past twenty-three years. The seeds that the early conductors, Fritz Scheel and Carl Pohlig, planted, Leopold Stokowski has brought to a perfect flowering.

And now the Philadelphia Orchestra comes to Toronto for the first time in many years. Indeed, Toronto is feeling particularly flattered not only because it is the only Canadian city to be visited on this particular tour of the Orchestra but because its inclusion in the small list of thirty cities selected from all over the continent is a testimony to the worth of its musical reputation.

COMING EVENTS

THE Pleiades Club are to celebrate this city's premiere of the British-Gaumont film, "Rhodes, the Empire Builder," at a gala night on April 17th. In honor of Toronto's Walter Huston, who plays the title role in the film, the Pleiades will have a section of the Imperial Theatre reserved for its representative membership.

HART HOUSE THEATRE presents "Judgment Day," by Elmer Rice, directed by Nancy Poyer, April 13th to 15th. This is a powerful drama, laid against a European political background. The action takes place in a courtroom in an atmosphere of tension and excitement and reaches its climax with a startling and unexpected denouement.

WHERE are the Ziegfeld beauties of yesterday?

Many of them were found in various walks of life by Producer Hunt Stromberg, and Director Robert Z. Leonard in their search for new beauties for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's mighty musical, "The Great Ziegfeld," opening Monday night, April 13th, at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, and continuing twice daily thereafter.

Today, Marion Davies is a motion picture star; Billy Dove, recently in pictures, has settled down to a domestic life; Eileen Percy is a newspaper columnist.

Olive Thomas, Jack Pickford's wife, died in Paris. Lillian Lorraine married a wealthy Chicagoan. Mary Lewis became a grand opera star. Gladys Glad married Mark Hellinger, New York columnist. Lilyan Tashman, later in pictures, died as the wife of Edmund Lowe.



LEOPOLD STOKOWSKI, who conducts the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra at its concert in Varsity Arena on April 16th.

Gertrude Niesen, in and out of pictures, is a high-salaried night club entertainer. Ruth Etting has been dividing her time between pictures and radio. Helen Morgan is still sitting on pianos as a famous blues singer.

Ruby Keeler, Al Jolson's wife, is a picture star. Jessie Reed married a multimillionaire. Dorothy Mackall is still in pictures. Allene Carter is Mrs. Fred Stone. Grace LaTine is Mrs. Hale Hamilton. Marilyn Miller married Chester O'Brien and Lina Basquette became the wife of Teddy Hayes, fight promoter.

Mae Murray married and divorced one of the Advani princes, Claire Luce became an English star, and married a millionaire. Rose "Gypsy" Lee has returned to burlesque. Marion "Kiki" Roberts went into vaudeville.

Mary Jane Martin married Samuel Chalmers Martin, 3rd, who left her a fortune. Peggy Fears married A. C. Blumenthal, wealthy real estate man, and became a show producer.

"TEN MINUTE ALIBI," the Anthony Armstrong mystery drama which had such a vogue in both New York and London, having run two solid years in the latter city, is now in rehearsal by the New York Company, which has been assembled by Dunn and Atkinson, for the presentation of a series of plays, under the direction of John McKee, at the Victoria Theatre, where the premiere will be given Monday night, April 13th.

"Parnell" is the play selected for the second week beginning Monday, April 20th. It is said to be a New York fifty thousand dollar production and this city will have the first opportunity to view it outside of Manhattan. It is the work of Elsie Schaeffer and proved to be one of the outstanding hits of the current season.

Some of the principal players who will appear in these plays are Marjorie Clarke, Philip Brandon, Vera Tatum, Charles Harrison, Jack Soames, Alice Baker, J. Richard Jones, Mitchell Harris, Josephine Duval and Charles Henry. There will be associate players.

"THE GREAT ZIEGFELD," Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's giant picture, opening at the Royal Alexandra Theatre Monday night, April 13th, and twice daily thereafter, can be described in three words — "The World's Greatest Entertainment."

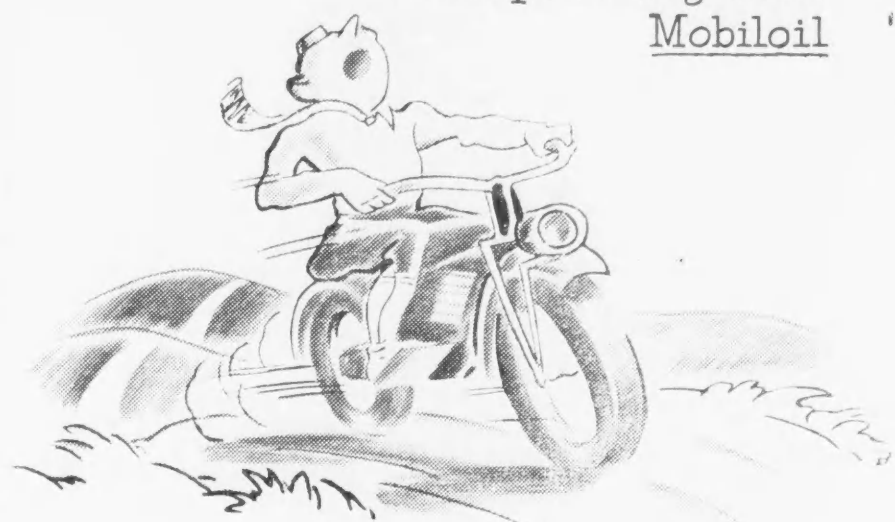
Challenging all competition, "The Great Ziegfeld" has more first-rate entertainment values crowded within its sixteen reels than any other picture labeled "musical" or otherwise. Aside from being a musical extravaganza this story, suggested by incidents in the life of America's great

est showman, and the glorification of the American Girl, also possesses a fine dramatic quality.

It has a triple-star treat — William Powell, Myrna Loy and Luise Rainer — to tell a story suggested by the career of Florenz Ziegfeld, with Powell as Ziegfeld, Miss Loy as Billie Burke and Miss Rainer as Anna Held.

Supporting the star triumvirate are such players as Virginia Bruce, Frank Morgan, Nat Pendleton, Reginald Owen, Jean Chatham, Ernest Cossard, Herman Bing.

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LUISE RAINER AND WILLIAM POWELL as they appear in "The Great Ziegfeld", the spectacular film which begins an engagement at the Royal Alexander Theatre on April 14.

THE FILM PARADE

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

"THE LIFE OF LOUIS PASTEUR"

THERE isn't much doubt that Warner Brothers are the bright boys of the moving picture industry, always willing to experiment and nearly always experimenting in the direction of entertainment and profit. No one else would have thought of using Louis Pasteur as a hero of screen drama or have realized the exciting possibilities underlying the scholarly surface of the great man's life. Indeed you would have expected M. Pasteur to receive just the sort of treatment from the Hollywood academicians as he actually did receive from the French medical deities back in the middle of the Nineteenth Century.

To their everlasting credit Warner Brothers have treated the life of Pasteur with the profound respect to which it is entitled, and in doing so have succeeded in making the great chemist's battle with the French medical academy considerably more exciting than the Battle of Waterloo and the Siege of Acre rolled into one. It is true that the producers have built up the narrative with all their best running to its big moments—the

unearthed a rich new vein in "The Life of Louis Pasteur," and we should presently have a gold rush on the part of the other producers towards the libraries of scientific biography. It will be fine if they will all employ actors as competent and serious as Paul Muni, and give their material the same conservative treatment that makes such effective drama of "The Life of Louis Pasteur"; though I'm afraid they won't. The possibilities, in any case, are endless—the life of Sir Isaac Newton and the opportunities for whimsical comedy when Sir Isaac (George Arliss) abstractedly holds his watch and times his egg, Darwin (Fredric March) and the voyage of the Beagle, including a romantic stopover on an island in the south seas, Madame Curie (Ann Harding), making her stern choice between romance and radium research. And the story of insulin and the life of Marconi (tie-up here with the Clipperton case); and Galileo and all the fine shuddering possibilities of the rack.

Anyway "The Life of Louis Pasteur" is a very fine picture and a great comfort to the people who like to spoil the movies for themselves by thinking how much better it would be to be at home with a good book. For in "Pasteur" you get all the fine glow which comes from self-improvement and all the fun of going to the movies. And you come away in the end with a new respect both for the movies and for mankind.

The respect for mankind was a good deal modified by the subsequent newsreel which as usual showed the Italian troops peeping away at the Ethiopians. It was a little sad to think of the good Pasteur working away with so much integrity, passion and faith in the interests of such a perishable commodity as civilization.



ISOBEL PRICE, who appears in the forthcoming Actors' Colony Theatre production of "There's Always Juliet", at Margaret Eaton Hall.

successful anthrax experiment and Dr. Charbonnet's reckless self-inoculation with rabies virus, but they have done it throughout without going outside the limits of the Pasteur biography. The total result is authentic material turned out under the guise of immensely clever fiction. We all expected, for instance, that Dr. Charbonnet would drop dead on the spot, a blasphemy against progress, and he didn't but survived even more dramatically to repent and acclaim the glories of science.

"The Life of Louis Pasteur" contains, as we like to feel in solemn moments, a lesson for all of us. And just in case you missed the lesson those who members of the Health League posted outside distributing leaflets filled with quiet exhortation. That is the extraordinary thing about the Pasteur film; it makes its didactic lesson almost as exciting in the end as its dramatic values and leaves you with a deeper understanding of the legitimate respect which during the past century has attached to the very name of science, a respect all the more deeply rooted because it developed out of skepticism and confessed bigotry and ignorance.

Warner Brothers have undoubtedly

THE other new films seemed dull and silly after "The Life of Louis Pasteur", except "The Bohemian Girl" with Laurel and Hardy which was satisfactorily silly and not at all dull. The antics of Laurel and Hardy, involved and naive as ever, fitted in nicely with the quaintness of the operetta and the florid sentimentality of Balfe. I couldn't make anything much out of "The Voice of Bugle Ann." It's about fox-hunting in Missouri. In Missouri, it seems the hunters don't join the hunt, just sit about a campfire in the rain, chatting and waiting for the hounds to come in. And the hounds don't really hunt, just chase the fox which holes in when it gets bored with the pursuit. There was a Missouri farmer (Lionel Barrymore) who went after another Missouri farmer (Budley Digges) with a gun for killing Bugle Ann. Mr. Digges, neglecting to hole in, was killed himself. As it turned out Mr. Digges hadn't killed Bugle Ann at all. Maybe Mr. Barrymore didn't really kill Mr. Digges. I wouldn't know because at this point I holed in myself and stayed under cover till it was all over.

COMING EVENTS

THE Actors' Colony Theatre Company are rehearsing the fifth production of their repertory season in Toronto, John Van Druten's delightful comedy, "There's Always Juliet." It was their successful presentation of this play last summer at the Royal Muskegon Hotel which obtained them the contract to give plays at Bixwin Inn this coming summer.

Grace Matthews and John Holden will play the leads, and Robert Christie and Isobel Price will also be in the cast. Frank Henningway will direct the production.



DESIGNED THEATRE SET, John A. Hall and Harry Stevenson who designed and executed the set for "Judgment Day", the next Hart House Theatre production under the direction of Nancy Pyper, which opens a week's engagement on April 14.

—Photos by Ashley G. Crippen.



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The Board of Governors and the Headmaster of St. Andrew's College have completed arrangements whereby Weekly Boarders will be admitted to the Lower School at a special fee.

This reduced fee includes weekly residence from Sunday afternoon until Friday afternoon, tuition, transportation and all else except personal supplies.

The arrangement is effective at the beginning of the Autumn term in September, this year.

A Gray Line Bus, in charge of one of the Masters will travel in a convenient route North of Bloor Street, east and west, each Sunday afternoon arriving at the School in time for the evening meal and Chapel service. Boys will leave the School after games on Friday and will be accompanied home before 6 p.m.

This plan offers to the younger boy all the advantages of a private boarding school education without losing any of the benefits of frequent home contacts.

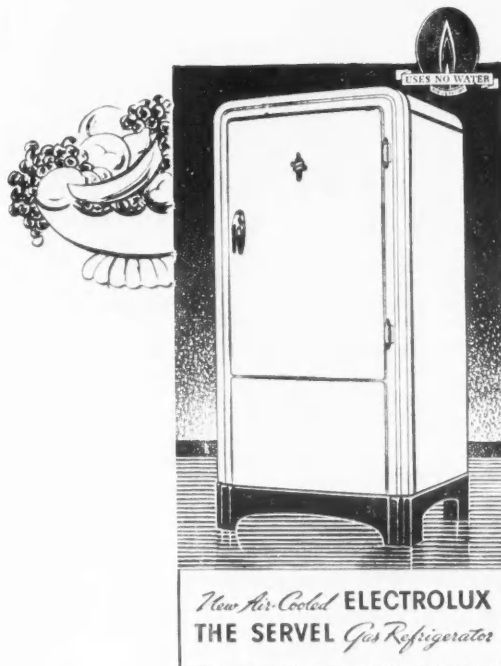
Parents interested are requested to write as soon as possible for complete information and application forms. Only a limited number of applicants can be accommodated.



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THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY HAROLD F. SUTTON

T. G. MARQUIS

BY HAROLD F. SUTTON

THOMAS Guthrie Marquis died last week at the age of seventy-two. He had been in failing health for some months, but only his family were aware that his days were drawing to a close. It was not surprising that those of us who were his friends and acquaintances were unsuspecting of his true condition; barely a week before his death he had a lengthy review of "Henry van Dyke" in these columns; and on his library table as he died were the final proofs of an enlarged and completely rewritten book, "Studies from Canadian History," based on an early work on which he and Agnes Maule Machar had collaborated and which had served as a Canadian textbook for thirty years. The amazing mental and physical powers which had crowded his life with labor and achievement had sustained him until the very end.

"T. G." was one of the mainstays of The Bookshelf. For seven or eight years his name has been signed regularly to reviews appearing in this department. His field was history, Canadian, North American and British, although he had an abiding love for literature in all its forms, particularly poetry. His critical work was distinguished by authority and scholarship, and authors held his judgment in such esteem that they often requested the privilege of having their books reviewed by him. His knowledge was truly remarkable in its profundity and his memory was phenomenal. Many a time in this office, in informal chats that will remain a pleasant memory, he would amaze and delight the writer with his recollections of colorful minor events in our history which have gone unrecorded save in the most obscure of source books.

He was firm in pointing out the errors of authors, but always in a gentle fashion. Partly because he was a kindly man, partly because he himself knew the labor pains and pitfalls of authorship. And he had a reverence for books and the making of books that tempered his criticism. He was convinced that the first duty of a book-reviewer was to encourage the reading of books, not to drive people away with faint or explosive condemnation. So that it was a poor book indeed in which Tom Marquis could not find something to praise.

But writing book reviews for this journal was only a small chapter in a long career devoted to education and literature. Much of his work has gone unnoticed, because, a generous and somewhat self-effacing man, often he did not take credit where credit was due. According to Dr. Locke, he was responsible for both "The Chronicles of Canada" and "The Makers of Canada," although his name is not officially associated with these works. And there is a not inconsiderable number of other native books which have benefited from his quiet editorship and advice.

We need, however, go only to the list of his own published volumes for proof of his extensive contribution to Canadian knowledge: "The Jesuits in North America," "The War Chief of the Ottawas," "Margaret de Roberval" (a novel), "The Presidents of the United States from Pierce to McKinley," "Life of Earl Roberts," "Canada's Sons on Koppe and Veldt," "English Canadian

Literature: a Study," "The King's Wish" (a fairy tale), "Stories of New France" (in collaboration with Miss Machar), "Naval Battles of the Nineteenth Century" (in collaboration with Rear Admiral Higginson), "Life of Brock," He was joint editor also of "Canada and Its Provinces" (23 volumes) and edited "Canada in the Great War."

GOLDEN BOOKS

SELECTED BY LADY WILLISON

THE first number of "The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club," edited by Boz, appeared March 21st, 1836; thus we celebrate this year a major centenary of English literature. How difficult to imagine this world of ours bereft of Mr. Pickwick, Sam Weller, the redoubtable Tony, even Mrs. Bardell. Dickens wrote "Pickwick" when he was twenty-four; "Sketches by Boz" belongs to the same year. The author showed himself a wonderful young man. He had had no advantages except his incomparable schooling in the streets of London. His genius belongs to the city. Dickens' biographies are numerous, but no biography can compare with the study of his character which we may find in his novels. Deeply sensitive, quick to take offence, over-sensitive, self-conscious, but how splendidly generous, how splendidly loving, with what passion for humanity, how marvellously gifted! It has become the fashion to make Dickens' private life more or less a scandal. No one can know the whole story. But every novel he has written shows that at heart Dickens had the welfare of men and women. Here is no cynicism, no unkindness. A few people may not enjoy "Pickwick Papers"; but count less thousands find the happiest of happy laughter in the book and never tire of its great panorama of English life. In a preface written for the edition of 1867, Dickens says that "The universal diffusion of common means of decency and health is as much the right of the poorest of the poor as it is indispensable to the safety of the rich." We still need to learn from the great humorist.

VALET TO A HERO

"Memoirs of General de Caulaincourt, Duke of Vicenza, 1812-1813." Edited by Jean Hanoteau. Translated by Hamish Miles. Toronto, Cassell, 55 pp.

BY EDGAR MCINNIS

NO MAN ever wrote a book to prove himself a fool. Whatever may be the unimpeachable results of his setting pen to paper, a writer of memoirs always intends that his readers shall recognize the probity of his motives, the wisdom of his actions, the purity of his conscience. And if he has been a companion to great men or a participant in great events, the temptation to picture himself as dominating both is apt to be overwhelming.

It is one of Caulaincourt's merits that he resists the worst excesses into which these circumstances might well have led him. The present edition of his Memoirs is a picture of his association with Napoleon at the height of his career and the beginning of his downfall. As Master of the Horse he was extremely close to the person of his sovereign throughout the great and terrible events of the year 1812. As a former Ambassador to Russia he

had a special voice during the critical period which preceded the breach between Napoleon and the Czar. In both capacities he was placed in a unique position to give a first hand account of Napoleon's conduct throughout the crisis.

It is this picture which gives the present volume its central interest. Other matters obtrude, but they are of distinctly secondary importance. There is, for example, Caulaincourt's account of his own unswerving opposition to Napoleon's schemes. In the light of the disasters which followed, it is only natural that he should stress the accuracy of his own judgment and the blind obstinacy of Napoleon in rejecting his advice. It must always be a satisfaction for a Cassandra to point out how the neglected prophecies have been justified by events. But Caulaincourt was not alone in this; a whole chorus was raised against the Russian adventure and the disasters it was certain to entail. There is also Caulaincourt's unvarnished account of the horrors of the campaign of 1812. It is a relentless picture; but other eye-witnesses have given equally vivid and far more connected accounts. In these matters the book only adds weight to already existing testimony.

What does stand out is the portrait of Napoleon himself. His consuming eagerness, his driving energy, his stubborn and determined optimism in the face of inexorable disaster, are revealed in incident after incident. So, too, is the remarkable personal charm which Napoleon exercised even over those who disapproved of his policy. Caulaincourt's disapproval was strong. He felt that the breach with Russia was unnecessary to start with; it needed only moderate and reasonable concessions to satisfy the Czar. He felt that the plan of campaign was based on a series of illusions which events were soon to shatter. He had no faith in Napoleon's persistent hopes that the French advance would force peace upon Russia, when that advance was exposing the French army to inevitable destruction. And



THE LATE T. G. MARQUIS

he has stern words to say about Napoleon's inability to conduct a retreat, so ingrained was the habit of advance, so inextinguishable the reality of defeat. Yet amid all this his personal devotion to his master emerges time and again, fundamentally unshaken even by the tragic outcome of Napoleon's persistent fatality.

This phase of the story reaches its climax after the retreat from Moscow. In order to rally his falling fortunes, Napoleon left behind the sorry remnant of his army and hastened to Paris. In his fortnight's dash across Europe through the depths of winter, attended by all sorts of dangers and uncertainties, Caulaincourt was Napoleon's close companion. The Emperor, never slow to talk about himself, was more than usually communicative. The shock of recent events, the uncertainty of the future, the inability to find a physical outlet for his nervous tension, led Napoleon to pour out his confidences. He brought his whole career under review, and the Napoleonic legend which flowered into a full body of doctrine during the long days on St. Helena can be seen in embryo in the reflections and admissions and apologies which flowed from the Emperor's lips as his sleigh sped westward toward France.

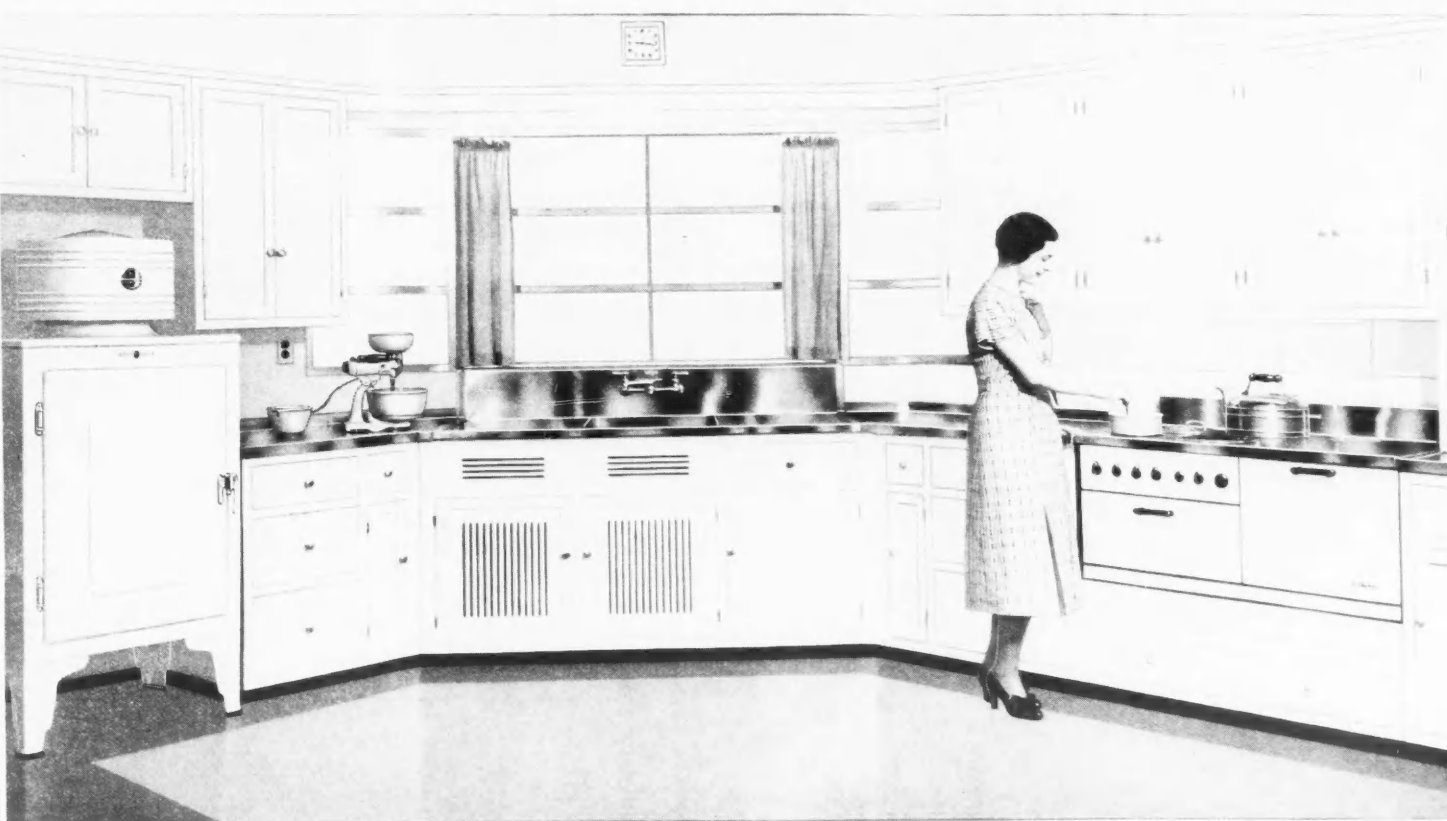
The record, of course, is to be accepted with caution. Though Caulaincourt asserts its authenticity, he does not claim that Napoleon's remarks are absolutely verbatim. But they are thoroughly in character that is, a mixture of frankness and misrepresentation and rationalization from which it is always difficult to extract the truth of the Emperor's thought. But they are all the more revealing with respect to his character; and though the light they cast is not particularly new, it is interesting as the view of a faithful servant who was also a critic of considerable severity.

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K. G. B. KETCHUM, Principal of Andrew's College, Aurora, Ont., who is introducing a new type of residential school accommodation in the Lower School, in the form of a weekly residence system for Lower School boys who go home from Friday to Monday.

although it by no means follows that the poet can write commanding prose. But in "Thou Shell of Death" the chapter in Ireland deserves to be a classic, and if Mr. Lewis is not an Irishman he is a genius. So far as the detective story goes, it belongs to the high ranks. It is one of the few which come to us that are worth buying and re-reading. We are delighted to find in Nicholas Blake an author with an established literary reputation turning to the detective story, for just as good sports accounts are written by writers and not by athletes so the best detective stories are written not by detectives or criminals but by men already trained as writers. Nicholas Blake is a welcome addition to the ranks of Milne, Mason, Lynn Brock and Van Dine. . . . "The Monday Murderer" by Christopher Bush (Henry Holt and Co., \$2.10) is the best that this author has given us. Lindvick Travers, his sleuth, sheds most of his mannerisms and the incredible characters in the earlier works oblige by not appearing. Here there is sharp observation and sound deduction but the book remains in the class most densely populated by English writers of detective stories. You can hardly believe that it happened. It is good secondary, worth reading but hardly worth reading again. Perhaps it was because a grotesque illustration of a murder appeared on the title page that "The Happy Alienist" by Wallace Smith (McLeod's, \$2.25) was turned over to us for notice. There is no murder in it, but there is a mystery. We confess ourself unable to solve it. The book starts out in the manner of one of the most popular Smiths, to wit Thorne, and if it does not conclude in the manner of Adam Smith it eludes almost as abruptly as the juxtaposition of the two names would suggest. It proceeds for most of its length as a delicately indecent farce, and then winds up in an asylum. If there is either fun or moral in the ending, we miss it. Possibly it is intended as a satire on the psychoanalysts. If so, in order to appreciate it one would have to know a good deal more about them than the present reviewer. The possibility that it is a gay trifle tossed off by an exuberant genius does not wholly escape us. We know that Mr. Smith is the author of a book which slipped into the movie, "The Captain Hates the Sea" has been acclaimed by at least one highbrow critic as a masterpiece.

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BROADWAY THEATRE

BY JOHN E. WEBBER

SOME of the recent gifts of the waiting season are among its best. "End of Summer," S. N. Behrman's brilliant study of some of our social maladjustments; Katharine Cornell's glamorous revival of "Saint Joan," and that London gem, "Love on the Dole," are gifts from Heaven to any season, even this. And now, on top of these, topping all else, has come Robert E. Sherwood's war fantasy, "Idiot's Delight."

For sheer delight nothing like this Sherwood madness has happened in any theatre this season. And those two mad-caps of the stage, Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne, make it the event of many. "Idiot's Delight" is everyone's delight, including the critics. These gentlemen of the press have bestowed on it their finest eulogies, the public its heartiest applause. And heartily we join the chorus. It is serious madness, however, that Mr. Sherwood is engaged in, with nothing less than war the

"Onward Christian Soldiers," a moment later?

ON SCRAPs of wall-paper furnished by his employer, so the story goes, a Lancashire young man, Walter Greenwood, wrote a novel depicting life among the jobless of England's northern counties. The novel became an overnight success, then it became a play, ran a year in London's west end, a year in the suburbs, and is now in New York. This play, "Love on the Dole," let us say at once, is by all odds the best that has come out of the depression on either side of the ocean. It carries no working-class banner, calls to no crusades, is politically disinterested. It is a simple dramatic account of the spiritual misery heaped on the unemployed of a mill town, told by one who knew and shared their misery and "between times had spells of the drole," as he will tell you. It is also an authentic and illuminating study of British character in adversity, a study that inspired one New York

will never quite down, even when he builds a cathedral for our worship, as he has in "Saint Joan," and calls us thither to the chime of holy bells. But Miss Cornell and her associates have allowed none of its horse play and wisecracks to effect their own reverent approach. Even the anti-climatic epilogue, unfortunately retained, is done with more dignity than it merits. The entire production, in fact, has insisted on the religious mood which inspired Shaw in those despairing years to write the play. Miss Cornell's Joan, from her first entry in the homespun of the uncouth country cloth to her trial and martyrdom, is ever the "possessed" maid, the called of God in "voices" beyond the reach of doubt. Yes, "Saint Joan" is still a finely moving drama, of exalted mood and rapt moments and, in the present revival, greatly produced and acted by a cast that includes Brian Aherne, Charles Waldron, Arthur Byron and others.

THE play list that confronts intruding Easter visitors this season is the longest, most varied and richest within the memory of, at least, this reporter of its doings. Even "First Choices" are bewildering in number and selection and will have to be left to individual taste. Alphabetically there are: "Boy Meets Girl," an hilarious travesty on Hollywood; "Call it a Day," from London, a delicious toying with the sex problem, with Philip Morris and Gladys Cooper; "Dear End," the season's crime hit in a brilliant presentation; "End of Summer," a scintillating comedy of brilliant dialogue with Ina Claire and Osgood Perkins; "Ethan Frome," Edith Wharton's saga of a Vermont farm which the acting of Pauline Lord, Ruth Gordon and Raymond Massey make an event; "First Lady," brilliant comedy dealing with the trials of Washington's social life, with Jane Cowl; "Fresh Fields," giving us Margaret Anglin in a perfect fitting comedy role; "Idiot's Delight," of course; "Jumbo," the season's spectacle; "Lady Precious Stream," a Chinese offering that is all charm; "Label," London's great trial play with Colin Clive; "May Wine," just that, with music; "Pride and Prejudice," Jane Austin in a remarkable stage transcription, with Adrienne Allen, Lucille Watson and Colin Keith Johnstone; "Russet Mantle," one of the most amusing and thoughtful of the season's comedies; "Saint Joan" (see above); "The Postman Always Rings Twice," James Cain's adaptation of his own thriller; "Vic-



ON BROADWAY, Ina Claire and Osgood Perkins in S. N. Behrman's brilliant play, "End of Summer," a Theatre Guild production.



ON BROADWAY, The silly Lunts again (Lynn Fontanne and Alfred Lunt) in Robert E. Sherwood's great play, "Idiot's Delight."

torial Reginald," a reigning success with Helen Hayes on the throne, and "Ziegfeld Follies," at their best, with Fanny Brice as chief fun maker. Also still with us are "The Children's Hour" and "Tobacco Road," mentioned in case local censors have banned a home showing, and "Three Men on a Horse" in its endless run. Also for special tastes, if somewhat off the beaten path, are T. S. Eliot's poetic drama, "Murder in the Cathedral"; "Bitter Stream," a story of early struggles against Fascism in Italy, and even a Government theatre project, "Triple A Plowed Under."

"CAMERA CONVERSATIONS" APPEARS

THE coming from the press of "Camera Conversations," the imposing volume of photographs and

photo chat by "Jay" of SATURDAY NIGHT, which took place last week, was celebrated by a dinner given by Hugh S. Eayrs, president of the Macmillan Company of Canada, in the library of St. Martin's House, the headquarters of that publishing organization. This pleasant occasion was attended by a number of "Jay's" friends in the SATURDAY NIGHT organization, and by Dr. Pelham Edgar, president of the Canadian Authors' Association, several representatives of the bookselling trade, and others.

"Camera Conversations" is now obtainable in the ordinary way through the trade, and the pre-publication offer made through this paper is therefore withdrawn. A review of the volume will appear in next week's issue.

"Jay" will sail for England next week to spend some six weeks photographing subjects of special Canadian interest for SATURDAY NIGHT.

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AUGUST 1st—16th



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SATURDAY NIGHT

SECTION II

PEOPLE • TRAVEL • FASHION • HOMES • LETTERS

TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 11, 1936

THE JUNIOR LEAGUE OF TORONTO IS IN REHEARSAL

BY AGNES ARMSTRONG

(Photographs by "Jay")

THE Junior League of Toronto is in rehearsal. This is a solemn phrase and means far more than the "in conference" which the glib stenographer uses to save her boss any inconvenience. The boss, like Charlie Chaplin's, may be doing jigsaw puzzles or talking to his bookmaker, or improbably working, but the Junior League is toiling. It takes all kinds to put on a show, and there is something nearly every one of the three hundred and seventy Toronto members can do, from ticket-selling to starring in a colored spot. The older members of the League—there is no one over forty—content themselves with the mechanical ends of the business with a bit of sad back-chat to each other about the vanished glories of the show "we put on in '27 with Leonidoff." The pictures of this same glorious performance when produced from the publicity manager's scrap book make everyone shake with laughter, Leonidoff or no. Surely the 1936 fashions can never look as incredible as do these ten-year-old short skirts.

Earl Carroll is said to have announced that "no one can get a girl into my shows save me," meaning that sugar daddies couldn't buy their sweeties a place behind the footlights. Horace Lapp is the Carroll of the Junior League cabaret. The famous Lapp hair is supposed to have stood up an extra inch during the first try-out, while discarded debutantes lined the

THE PICTURES

Upper left. Mr. and Mrs. Eaton Burden taking a light refreshment between numbers.

Right. Director Horace Lapp confers with some of the principals. Miss Florence Kemp and Mr. Gordon Girvan in the rear, Miss Louise Burns, the dancing instructor, and Miss Constance Burns.

Middle left. The kicking chorus holds a post-mortem.

Right. Miss Orrian Warwick, Miss Helen Gurney, Miss Mary Staunton, committee members in informal conference with Miss Louise Burns.

Lower left. Rehearsal of the waltz.

Upper insert. The tap chorus about to go into its dance.

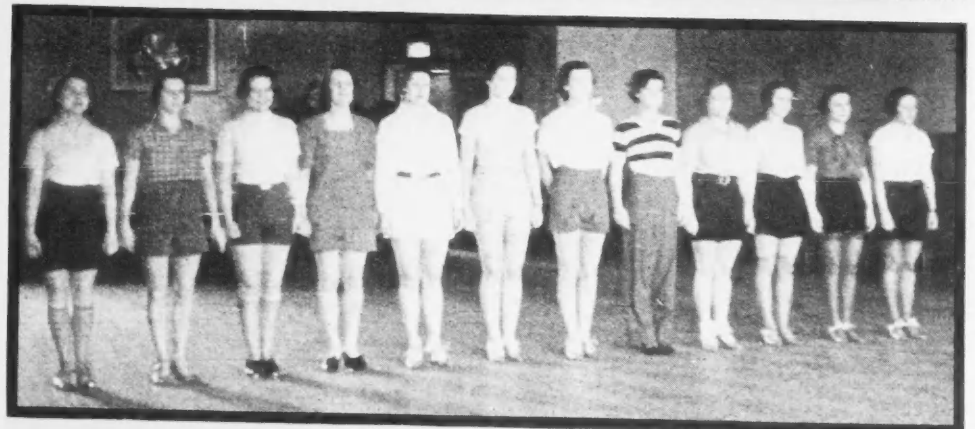
Lower right. Miss Nancy McDougald adds the finishing touch.

walls, and the triumphant chosen chorus kicked away in their shorts. All Junior League members do welfare work one morning or afternoon a week, and a great many do far more, but ability to weigh babies, drive cripples, or manage children in a playground won't get you a place on the cast unless your legs are straight; and if your legs do pass the Lapp standard both for straightness and spryness, and you are rehearsing or trying on costumes most of every day, you are still expected to do your welfare work in the few stray minutes left over.

THE cabaret, of course, is an amateur show, but it is not like so many performances nowadays given to prove the worth of the drama to posterity. It is fifty minutes of pretty slick entertainment. The two ballrooms in the Royal York are being converted, one into the Rainbow Room and one into the Moulin Rouge, and the extent of the decorations will surprise you. There are three choruses and seven solo numbers. The kickers do their stuff in blue satin shorts, the tappers have gone military, and the waltz chorus will float up and down in pink chiffon. There is to be a tango, a blues singer, a tapper, some acrobatic dancing and some more songs.

The chorus work looks so good now that it is hard to see what Miss Burns, who has invented the routines and trained the girls, is going to do with them from now till April 16th. There is something extra attractive about a Junior League chorus, and I think it is that they are enjoying themselves. No cold third-floor-back awaits them, hardening the smile behind the footlights. These girls are playing at being show girls. They'll talk make-up and routines for a few weeks and sound awfully

(Continued on Page 20)



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ATLANTIC CITY



IN THE HEART OF THE ROCKIES. Rock, glacier and bald rugged peaks at Lake MacArthur.
—Photo by Maurice Kellermann, courtesy C.P.R.

—Ports of Call

"FOR YOUR NEXT HIKE"

BY GERMAINE KELLERMANN

WERE I not such a born roamer, I should feel inclined to agree with my friends, Mr. and Mrs. George Link, both professors at the Chicago University, who, year after year, spend their summer vacation at Lake O'Hara. "Why," they say, "no anywhere else, since here is the most beautiful part of the Canadian Rockies which offer the most beautiful scenery in the world!"

The trail from Lake Louise set us down at the bungalow camp facing Lake Wapta. After an excellent lunch at the camp, we started on foot over the easy trail which climbs 1,000 ft. or more, up the Cataract Brook Valley, for eight miles to Lake O'Hara. This was really a delightful walk which we made in three hours; our baggage followed us by pack-horse.

As the path winds itself up into the mountains, the majesty of Mt. Cathedral unfolds itself on the right, while, on the left, the peaks of Wiwaxy generally come into view. Just before reaching Lake O'Hara, the hiker suddenly emerges from a splendid forest of spruce and hemlock to find himself face to face with one of the most intimate yet spectacular sights it is possible to conceive, for the trail ends at Sargent Point on the shore of the lake, facing the complete cirque of snow-covered and glacier-hung pinnacles which seem to rise perpendicularly right out of the jade water.

It is from this point that the great painter, whose name it bears, made his famous picture of the lake.

In a commanding position, close by, stands the picturesque chalet-camp, with its round dozen of cabins clustered about the shore. Mrs. Sydney Graves is the kind and capable hostess while Jim, the Chinese cook, combines all the culinary arts of the Orient and Occident.

We elected to take, for our sleeping quarters, one of the cabins which afforded us a magnificent view of the lake and Mount Cathedral. From our little porch we watched the glorious sunset reflections change into the sketchy blue dusk until the stars appearing one by one we realized that it was night and supper-time at the chalet.

TRAILS GALORE

I KNOW of no single spot where the hiker can make headquarters in such comfort and amid such beautiful surroundings as at Lake O'Hara. With the Chalet-camp as centre, there are excursions to be made in at least three major directions, with side trips branching from these principal trails. About half a mile to Lake Louise leads by that lovely little Lake Oesa, set like a turquoise in a crown of diamonds formed by the glaciers of Mount Victoria, Letroy and Yukness. Leaving the camp, this trail leads around the south side of Lake O'Hara to Cataract Creek and continues along the lake shore to the Seven Sisters Falls on the east side.

The ascent from here is quite steep and takes one rapidly to a shelf commanding a truly splendid view of O'Hara backed by Mount Odayay. This outlook is the more impressive because one has been climbing steeply

for fifteen minutes in thick timber where all distance is obscured. A short rest serves the double purpose of feasting the eye while regaining one's breath.

The trail now flattens out and passes by three pretty little lakes. By this time, timber line and O'Hara have disappeared from view and, amid the surrounding peaks, one has the feeling of being a thousand miles from anywhere. Yet, actually, it is hardly more than an hour's walk from

and tall that they stagger the visitor from the East where spruce and hemlock are plentiful, but so small in comparison with these western giants. Truly, the Canadian Rockies do things on a grand scale!

A climb of about 500 ft. brings one out on to the Opabin bench which resembles a huge fortress rising straight out of the waters of the lake. From this mighty fortress one looks right down into Lake O'Hara with astonishment, for it now offers an



UP TO THE SKY LINE. A conveniently placed ladder aids these hikers on the Oesa Trail in the Canadian Rockies.
—Photo by Maurice Kellermann, courtesy C.P.R.

the chalet at O'Hara up to Lake Oesa; we made the round trip between breakfast and luncheon.

Another delightful walk, to fill in a morning, or well worth a whole day, is up the Opabin trail.

Following the lake shore once more as far as Cataract Creek, one picks up the Opabin trail close by and heads due south away from the lake. This trail, though steep, is in splendid condition and zigzags right up the mountain side amid some of the finest spruce I have ever seen, trees so thick

entirely new aspect; it is a fascinating peculiarity of this lake that its waters change colors with the altitudes and directions from which it is beheld, so that different impressions are to be enjoyed at every outlook. The chalet with its many cabins looks like a hen with a brood of chickens.

SNOWY PEAKS

ACROSS the lake rise Little and Big Wiwaxy, Huber with its castellated turret trimmed with snow, the back section of Victoria, Letroy with its huge hanging glacier dazzling in the sunlight, then Yukness at its right.

Turning to the left, the eye looks off across a broad green valley to Cathedral Mountain. Cathedral is one of the most attractive peaks in all the Rockies; pyramidal in shape from this south aspect, its base and east side flanked with snow and glacier, it presents an ever-changing personality as the sunlight and cloud shadows strike it. This climb to Opabin is worth a trip to the Rockies, even if one saw nothing else.

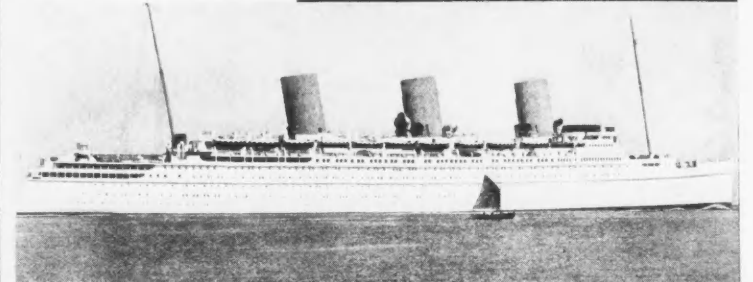
The third major trail from O'Hara is the Lake MacArthur-Ottetail Valley.

The hike to Lake MacArthur and return requires a full day. The trail leads off from Sargent Point and strikes south-west past the Alpine Club Camp. The going is easy and through lovely woods for the first mile, then a gradual ascent begins until one comes out on the Odayay Bench at timber line. On this shelf are some magnificent larch; this tree somewhat resembles the eastern juniper and is found in the Rockies right close to timber line, I should say at just about seven thousand feet.

Travel on the RECORD HOLDER

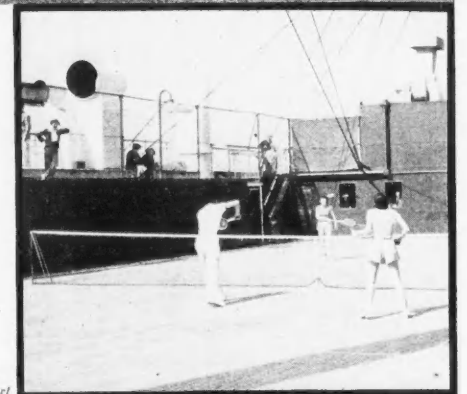


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The delicate tracery of its needle-like foliage and the grotesque forms of its trunk and branches give a fairy-hobgoblin atmosphere to its locale. Surely Arthur Rackham must have lived among the larch!

A short stroll to the north end of the Odayay Bench through this little fairy forest and across alpine meadows thickly carpeted with pink and white heather, Indian-paint-brush and innumerable other mountain flowers, brings the explorer suddenly out on one of those grandiose panoramas that the Rockies love to flaunt at their visitors. To the left, the wall of Mt. Odayay, covered with snow and rock slide. Straight ahead, to the north, a sheer drop of at least a thousand feet. Right at one's feet, at the bottom of this abyss, lies a string of tiny lakes. Beyond this begins the Duchesnay wooded valley leading across to the slope of Mt. Stephen. To the right, lies Cathedral Mountain again, and off in the far distance, many miles away, Hector and Wapta.

CAMERA AND BRUSH

RETRACING steps to the south end of Odayay Bench, one picks up the MacArthur trail again and an easy ascent gradually leads above timber line to a point where this trail turns left, leaving the Ottetail trail which follows down into the valley of that name.

A final, short, steep climb up the shade slope of MacArthur Pass brings the hiker to Lake MacArthur. What a change from the wooded landscape of O'Hara! Up at MacArthur, all is stark nakedness: rock, ice, glacier, snow and bald rugged peaks. Firmly encased in this stern magnificence, the lake defiantly sparkles with all the hues and fires of the turquoise, emerald and sapphire.

By climbing some of the steep slopes that surround MacArthur, the more energetic hikers will be well repaid by the great open views which reveal themselves on all sides.

And now back to the Chalet Camp at O'Hara in time for a hot supper and a cosy evening around the big log fire, for O'Hara is cool at night!

A parting word to painters and photographers: Do not forget your colors, do not fail to bring your

camera! Lake O'Hara is the artist's own bewildering paradise!

Sir Edward Beatty, G.B.E., is honorary president of the Sky Line Trail Hikers of the Canadian Rockies of which Carl Rungius, New York and Bank, is president.

Treasurer is J. Murray Gibson, General Publicity Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway and the Western secretary, Dan McCowan, the well-known naturalist.

TRAVELERS

Mrs. H. Lynn Plummer has returned to Toronto from England. Her daughter, Miss Jocelyn Plummer, remained at school in Paris.

Sir Andrew Macphail and his daughter, Mrs. Lionel Lindsay, have returned to Montreal from a cruise to the West Indies.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hope, of Montreal, have sailed in the Aquitania to visit their sons, William and Frank, who are attending school at Bilton Grange, near Rugby in England.

Mrs. Geoffrey Boyd of Toronto, has been spending some time in Atlantic City at the Marlborough-Blenheim.

Mrs. J. R. Morris and her children of Sealcliffe, Leamington, Ontario, are spending the winter at The Nautilus, Miami Beach, Florida.

Mr. W. B. Blackader, Miss Blackader and their niece, Mrs. Colin Kemp, of Montreal, have sailed by the Lady Hawkins for a cruise to the West Indies.

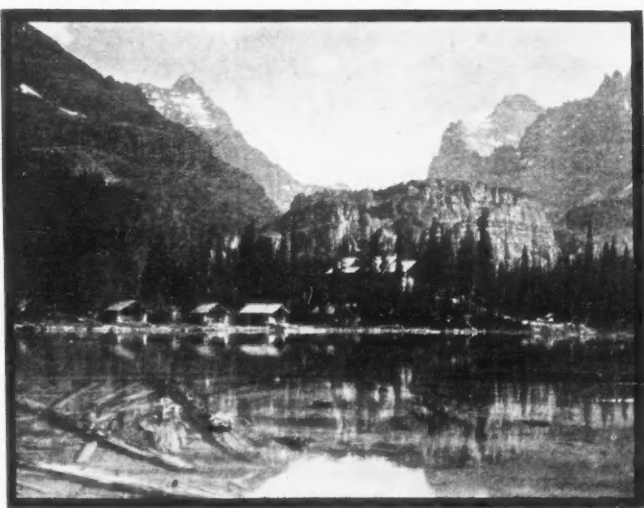
Dean Ernest Brown, of McGill University, and Mrs. Brown, Montreal, have sailed in the Aquitania for a visit to England.

Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Dobson, who have been spending some time in Daytona Beach, Florida, have returned to Montreal.

Dr. and Mrs. S. F. Kirkpatrick of Ottawa, have sailed in the Aquitania for England.

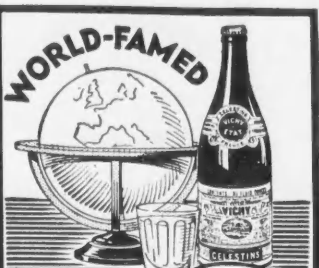
Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Glasco of Montreal, were recent guests at the Seignior Club, Que.

Miss Miriam Brock of Winnipeg, is sailing from Halifax by the Antonia to spend a few months with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Dodds, in Newcastle-on-Tyne in England.



THE BASE FOR EXPEDITIONS. Lake O'Hara Bungalow Camp, headquarters for the Sky Line Trail Hike, August 7 to 10, 1936.
—Photo by Associated Screen News, courtesy C.P.R.

WORLD-FAMED

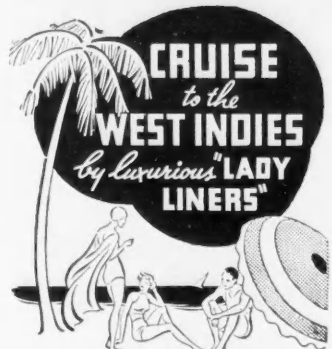


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Also from Montreal, April 29, May 14, May 27

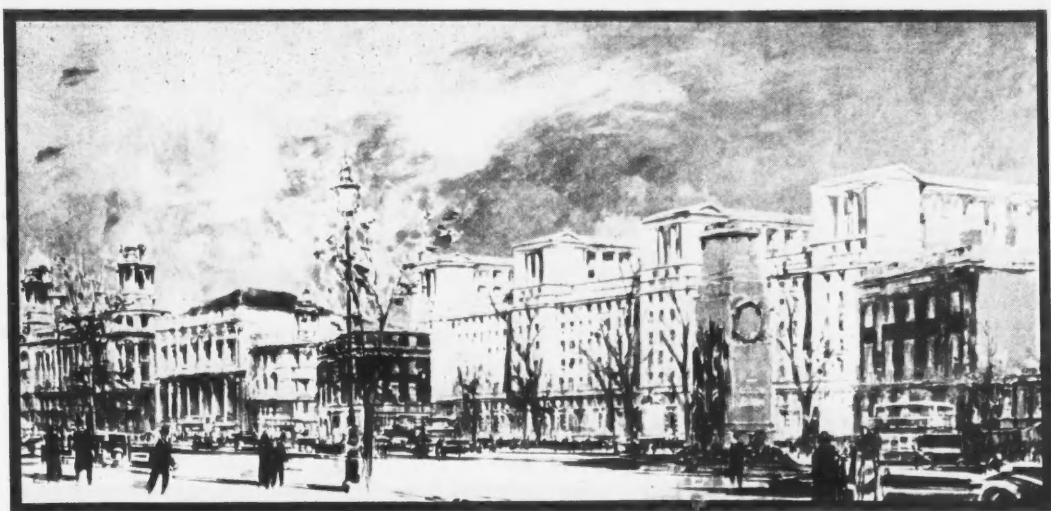
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Why bother to write jokes when one can get dialogue like the following, overheard at the Bureau of Naturalization?—
"Where is Washington?"
"He's dead."
"I mean the Capital of the United States."
"Oh, they loaned it all to Europe."
"Do you promise to support the Constitution?"
"Me? How can I? I've a wife and six children to support." — *Western Truck Owner.*



WHITEHALL IN 1946. An artist's conception of the buildings to be erected for British Government Departments which are now inadequately housed in scattered quarters.

SPORT TAKES PRECEDENCE

BY P. O'D.

London, March 23rd.

WHILE elderly gentlemen around the famous horseshoe table in St. James's Palace, or more privately—and probably more importantly—in little groups around much smaller tables in embassies and London hotels, are playing the great game of international poker, the British public, with its accustomed phlegm, has given itself up to sport.

Not for them to worry as to when an occupation is "symbolical," and when it isn't. And they don't care a hoot whether "alsland" means "forthwith" or "oh, yeah!" What really does worry them is who is going to win the Cup. How can you hope to make a people like that internationally-minded? Their idea of an "international" is something you do with a ball—or a hockey puck, for that matter.

None the less, Saturday was a great day. They played off the semi-finals of the Football Cup, the Rugby match for the Calcutta Cup between England and Scotland, and they held the Head of the River Race and the A.A.A. Indoor Championships at Wembley. But as to the latter, unfortunately, it is a bit difficult to arouse public enthusiasm for anything you do indoors in this lovely spring weather.

The football, of course, is different—especially the footling game as opposed to the handling game. About this time of year all England goes quite mad about the F.A. Cup. And now it is clear that the great final at Wembley is to be between Arsenal, the famous London side, and Sheffield United. On paper it looks an easy thing for Arsenal, but in Cup-Tie football there are no certainties, as the mere presence of a Second Division side like Sheffield in the final abundantly proves.

The only certainty is that there will be about 120,000 people there, that the shouting will be continuous, that the warring accents of Cockneydom and the Midlands will be incredible and unintelligible, and that the football will be exciting but bad. It always is in Cup Finals. May the worse side win!

THE Head of the River Race was an even finer aquatic spectacle than usual this year, with no less than 139 eights competing. It was a great thing to see that long line of crews shooting swiftly along in the sunshine over the historic course between Mortlake and Putney, each trying its fiercest to clip a second or two off the other fellow's time. And yet, as happens year after year, there was, comparatively speaking, hardly anyone there to see it.

On the face of it, it may seem absurd that a million or more people should turn out to see two "Varsity" crews row against one another, though year after year the Cambridge crew has made almost a runaway of it, while for this great race you could almost bicycle along the tow-path. But it is really not so hard to understand.

For one thing, this is a comparatively new race, it was started only eleven or twelve years ago—and the "Boat Race" is a historic occasion. The name shows that. So far as the public is concerned, there is only

one. And what is probably more important, the Head of the River Race is against time. The competition may be just as fierce, and the rowing as fine or even finer, but you can't tell what is really happening until it has all happened. Then it is a matter of statistics, and statistics are always dull things.

None the less, it was a grand race this year, and for the first time the London Rowing Club was ousted from the leadership. For ten years in succession they won it, but this year the Thames Rowing Club, with a grand final spurt, just got home—four seconds to the good! Pretty close, that, over four miles and a half! Incidentally, the race is rowed over the same course as the "Boat Race," but in the opposite direction. As both races, however, are held in still water at the very top of the tide, it makes no real difference. Besides, there are "pubs" at both ends.

SEEING that Canadian wireless is organized on the British model, it may be worth while to say something about the report of the Ullswater Committee—so-called because Lord Ullswater, former Speaker of the House of Commons, was the chairman of it. The Committee was formed just about a year ago to consider the whole problem of British broadcasting, in view of the expiry of the B.B.C.'s charter at the end of this year. They brought in their report last week.

In the main, the report is a complete and hearty endorsement of the policy and methods of the B.B.C. But that is not a surprise. No one really expected anything else. There is a tremendous amount of criticism—sometimes bitterly adverse criticism—of individual programs and special features of policy. It is impossible to please everyone, and the B.B.C. certainly doesn't. But there must be few people in this country who are not satisfied that they have the best broadcasting system in the world, and that it has been conducted with conspicuous skill, judgment and fairness.

Among the most important of the Committee's recommendations: the extension of the B.B.C.'s charter for another ten years; the appointment of a Cabinet Minister to represent it in Parliament (how about that for recognition of the national importance of wireless!); the raising of the number of Governors from five to seven; and the allotment of a large amount of wireless revenue to the B.B.C.

The B.B.C. is a very big money-maker. With more than 7,000,000 licences, at ten shillings each, the income is already approaching the £4,000,000 mark, and is considered certain to pass it very soon. That is a lot of money, and Treasury officials are apt to cast hungry eyes upon it. So far, indeed, they have cast more than eyes, for they have been grabbing more than half of it, and using it—for national purposes.

It is true, but for national purposes quite other than those for which it was subscribed. It is a jolly, casual way that Treasury officials have. They do the same thing with the Road Fund.

The Ullswater Committee is out to stop that—to make the grab smaller, at any rate. It is recommended that the greater part of the revenue from licences, three-quarters or more, should be devoted to the extension and improvement of wireless equipment and programs—especially programs. To the ordinary listener that last point is the most important of all.

British programs are good, but they are not so good as they ought to be and probably would be, if the B.B.C. were allowed to spend more money on them. Big artists want big fees, but the B.B.C. could afford the very best, if only they could keep from the door the wolf who comes disguised as the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

One of the minor recommendations of the Committee, which has caused a certain amount of amused comment, is that members of the B.B.C. staff should follow the Civil Service tradition of not taking prominent part in public controversy, especially of a political character, but that otherwise they should be allowed to live their private lives without interference from the Board.

This is probably an allusion—at least, it is so regarded—to the case of a very eminent wireless engineer, who was as much responsible as any man for the early development of the B.B.C. technical system, but who was fired because he was the "guilty party" in a divorce suit.

Now that the staff has reached the enormous proportions it has, it is perhaps felt that the task of supervising its morals is more than any Board should be asked or allowed to undertake. To do it adequately would call for two Cabinet Ministers, at least—about twenty Governors, and a corps of private detectives. And even then they probably wouldn't make a good job of it. There seems to be something very unsettling about all those ethereal vibrations.

ONCE upon a time—just over twenty years ago, in fact—a large, fat, very genial English actor spent a wet and miserable week in Manchester. It was too wet to play golf, to do anything except get tight. Possibly he tried that, too. But he got bored with it. He got bored with everything. So he decided to write a sort of pantomime around the story of Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves. He did it in four days.

Having written it, he got a man named Frederic Norton to write some music for it. Then he decided to put it on for a few weeks at Christmas time. The next job was to find a theatre. One after another turned it down, for theatres were hard to get in war-time London—the year was 1915. Finally His Majesty's decided to let him stage it there, provided he played in it himself—also his wife, who was Lily Brayton.

"But I'm an actor," he protested. "I don't play in pantomimes. Neither does my wife."

But they insisted, so he gave in. They refused, however, to let him have a regular lease, as they were booked up by other productions. The contract merely gave him the use of the theatre "for the duration" of the piece—about six weeks or so, they felt.

It ran five years in London and four in America! The actor was Oscar Asche, and the pantomime was "Chu Chin Chow." So the man who disliked acting in "pantos" had to go on playing the robber chief for 2,238 consecutive performances. And the wretched management of the theatre had to cancel all their other bookings, thus involving themselves in the very devil of a mess. But for Mr. Asche himself there was considerable compensation. He admitted himself that he made £200,000 out of it. Quite a nice bit of money for a man who at one stage of his career had to sleep on the Embankment!

Of course, he lost and blew it all, as well as the proceeds from a number of other enormous successes that he fathered, notably "Kismet," "Cairo," and the "Maid of the Mountains," in which Jose Collins made her great London hit. Finally, he had to appear in the Bankruptcy Court—liabilities, £47,000, assets £600!

But he never lost weight, and he never lost his sense of humor. He was a great Bohemian. He was also a first-rate Shakespearean actor. As might be expected, he was magnificent in Falstaff. The part fitted him like a glove—or, let us say, the way the envelope fits a dirigible. He filled it right out.

Now he is dead, at the age of 64. A host of merry theatrical memories go gratefully with him. He cheered the world at a time when it needed cheering very badly—even worse than it does now.

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THE HUMANE EMERGENCY CORPS. Seven of the eighteen members of the Humane Emergency Squad of the Toronto Humane Society. From left to right: Miss Peggy Walde, Miss Elaine Ellsworth (in car), Miss Arna McCarthy, Mrs. Gerald Greene, Miss Virginia Copping, Miss Ann Radcliffe and Mrs. Fox Revett. Two members of this voluntary corps are on hand daily with their cars and have been of tremendous value to the Society in its service. When the over-worked trucks are out on other calls, these girls take inspectors of the Society to answer urgent appeals sent in to aid wounded, sick or ill-treated animals. On April 15th the Humane Society makes its annual appeal to the public for funds.

THE DISTAFF SIDE

BY MARIE CLAIRE

WE CONTINUE to be mildly surprised by the Prince of Wales' photograph appearing on the screen with that fluttering flag when the feature picture is finally over. As the orchestral organ blares the National Anthem we stand like a lot of other loyal citizens, theoretically at attention but actually wondering why it is not the King, where is the car key, what are the chances of ever retrieving the good gloves we have dropped, is this the theatre where they play the whole verse, and isn't the Prince of Wales' hair *stuck*?

It was reassuring to find Edward VIII understands this aberration and to hear him say in his first broadcast that he is still the man we know as the Prince of Wales. Makes us feel more secure over our own mentality as well as the Monarchy.

Our new King is pretty interesting as an individual. In nothing is his personality more apparent than in his way with traditions. As soon as he took over he set the clocks at Sandringham right, and he walks when he pleases out his own front door, shocking some of his subjects greatly. On the other hand he has announced his intention of observing Maundy Thursday in as traditional way as seems remotely connected with common sense.

In "Making the Maund" on the Thursday before Easter the King links up the present with a very ancient past. Popes, Kings, Bishops and Nobles began it apparently in the 4th Century giving special alms to the poor, accompanying the gift with the probably less welcome ceremony of washing the recipient's feet, in commemoration of the Upper Room at Jerusalem.

King Edward, through his almoner in Westminster Abbey on Thursday will present 42 chosen persons with specially minted Maundy pennies made with unrolled edges, a penny for each year of the King's age. King George, who revived the affair in 1931, also gave 50 shillings in place of the food and clothes tradition linked with the gift. Perhaps Edward will do that, too. Neither of them wash their subjects' feet, though. The English decided that was a bit thick back in Queen Elizabeth's reign when that decided lady had her Yeomen of the Laundry do the washing first with hot water and bath salts.

In Spain the whole thing survived until Alfonso's abdication. It seems unlikely that the Republicans will revive it. They called it "The Feast of the Poor." Twelve poor Spanish beggars were brought to the Palace and carefully washed and disinfected. Each was then given a clean white shirt, a neat starched collar, and an inexpensive black suit. In a great hall of the palace they were ranged in a row on a bench in front of the boxes reserved for the Grandees of Spain. The Cardinal and Bishops entered and stood about an altar erected at one end of the room. Then came the Court and the King. Twelve Noblemen knelt and untied twelve pairs of boots, twelve silver basins and twelve towels appeared and the King knelt rapidly before each beggar, made a quick movement over each foot, gave it a flick of the towel, and kissed each foot in turn. When he had done, the Mayor of the Palace handed him a gold basin and a silk towel and he washed his own hands and dried them very carefully. Meanwhile the beggars had been hurried into their socks and black boots and seated at a table. Eight courses of an elaborate dinner were passed rapidly before them and snatched away again. The beggars got nothing to eat; the food and wine passed out the door to be sold for charity. They just sat with their hands underneath their jackets blinking miserably. When the King had stunted the last plate he bowed to the Queen, to the Grandees, kissed the Cardinal's ring, and stalked out to a roll of drums. The beggars went home, presumably to eat a banana.

ONE of the smartest Englishwomen we know asked us some time ago why simple and attractive fireproof dishes couldn't be bought in this country. Everybody is using them more and more in England, and food tastes so good when eaten direct from the cooking utensil, she said plaintively. Well, there is lots of it to be had right now—we stopped to price flocks of it the other day in a big shop where it had just arrived from Europe.

There are two good varieties, one French, the other English. The English is much cheaper, and a nicer color, we think. It is all that pleasant beige peasant pottery one connects with red-tiled floors and apple cider, for some obscure reason we won't go into here. A rich brown glaze flows over it in suitable spots,

such as wherever the foot might touch, and the tops of the covers and so on. Individual covered casseroles, terribly smart for onion soup and endlessly useful—we know—we own some—cost 35c. A size big enough to feed about six or eight is less than \$2.00. There are flat oval dishes—ordinarily so hard to find—for cooking filleted fish, eggs and so on at less than 60c for one about 10½ inches long. The casseroles with a stubby handle are the smartest of all because, we understand, they are what French cooks regard as the only possible utensils in which to cook well-flavored food.

SHAKESPEARE knew what he was talking about when he said of an interesting woman that age couldn't wither, nor custom stale her infinite variety.

In an article we came across the other day discussing the relative artistic merits of some of the younger actresses on the American stage, we were tremendously interested to learn their ages. We have done no checking up on this—if our facts are wrong (and can a fact be a fact and be wrong, or only misleading?) the actresses to whom we do more or less than justice must blame George Jean Nathan, who gave them to us. Having seen Ina Claire in Behrman's "Biography," or more lately in his newest comedy, "End of Summer," can you believe she is forty-four? Or better still, isn't it grand that she is forty-four? Katherine Cornell, the lovely creature, is thirty-eight, Helen Hayes is a mere babe of thirty-four. Jane Cowl is forty-six, a fact anyone who saw her in that white gown and peacock scarf in the last revival of "The Road to Rome," will surely refuse to credit. Beatrice Lillie is forty-six we learn on no authority at all. We have saved the amazing statistic, however, for the last. Torontolians who saw her in the premiere of "The Taming of the Shrew," just needn't believe me at all. Miss Lynn Fontanne was born in 1882 and is therefore fifty-four. That should take some of the terror out of "getting old."

NEW glazed chintzes have a charm that is hard to resist. There is nothing so friendly as a chintzy room, and you can be as demure and old-fashioned in your use of the new ones as bold and modern, depending entirely on the type of pattern you choose.

There are delightful new "cruise" patterns in every color. Fun for a boy's room, the games' room in the basement or any sort of summery verandah. For instance, a navy background with beige palm trees and white and beige ocean liners; a rich raisin brown with a knotted rope stripe and all sorts of sailing ships, a lighthouse and dolphins frolicking about. A royal blue ground with grey and white yachts and an orange sun and plenty of wind and water in the pattern. This can also be had with a brilliant red, green or black ground.

In the more formal patterns we took off our hat to a slate blue ground with a laurel leaf stripe and groups of white Easter lilies with grey-green leaves—quite lovely. And a dead white ground closely covered with a wine-red jungle pattern of great palms, *lunans*, exotic berries and big leaves; and a beautiful bouquet pattern, beige dabbies, white daisies and poppies, and salmon Canterbury bells and trailing morning-glories against a rich brown wine or raisin background. There must be a great many good artists doing little else but designing chintzes these days. We wish some of them would turn their attention to designing nursery patterns. Did you ever try to buy a good imaginative chintz for a nursery? You can't. There aren't any.

TRAVELERS

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Rogers of Toronto, have sailed to spend a short time in England.

The Misses Catherine and Christine Barr of Renfrew, are spending a few weeks at Atlantic City.

The Hon. N. W. Rowell and Mrs. Rowell of Toronto, have been guests at "The Cloister," Sea Island, Georgia.

Colonel Henry C. Osborne of Ottawa, Director of the Dominion Drama Festival, is spending one week in Toronto for the Central Ontario Regional Festival at Hart House.

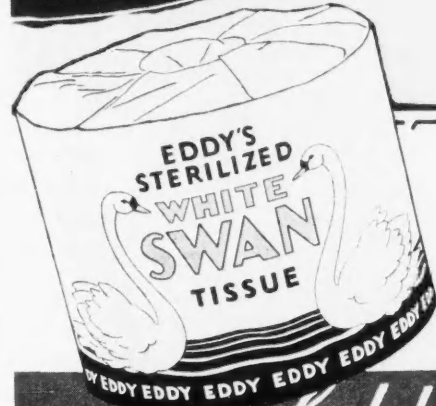
Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Alexander of Ottawa, are guests at the Bermudian, in Bermuda.

Sir Henry Gray of Montreal, was a recent guest at the Seignior Club, Que.

NATURE'S GREATEST GIFT

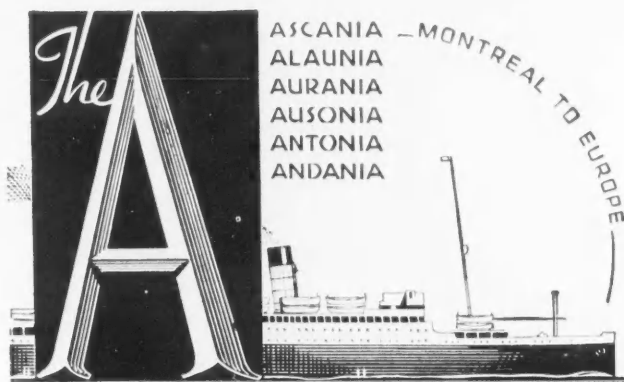
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CONCERNING FOOD

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

"WHAT do you suppose Crumpets are really made of?" said Anthony Eden's Understudy as he extracted another dripping half from the muffin dish and relapsed into the couch.

"The sap of a South American tree, I believe, also used extensively in the manufacture of school erasers, garters, and wet weather footwear. Have some jam," said I.

"Thank you. Surely the breadth and accuracy of your information is not gained entirely from cook books, Miss Brown. May I have some more tea?"

"My researches are allied to a life of persistent and insatiable observation. How about the last Crumpet?"

"I have just eaten it and would prefer not to discuss the thing further. Do you know that touching little verse of . . . 's beginning 'Life is chiefly toil and trouble, two things stand like stone . . . courage in another's trouble, crumpets in your own.' Why don't you write a cook book?"

Well . . . why don't I? Perhaps because steering a course between ancient cook books which are so useless and entertaining, and modern cook books which are so competent and dull seems a task for a better navigator than I. Before me as I write is a honey of a cook book (published by Macmillan, 75c) called *A Butler's Recipe Book, 1719* containing . . . "Some Excellent Manuscripts of Plinick, Cookery, Preserves & C. which were the Palladium of many Noble Families . . ." with an introduction by Ambrose Heath and wood-engravings by Reynolds Stone.

My favorite recipe from its pages, typical of the rest and very discouraging to a possible compiler of modern recipes, is "A Shalve Walter good in a Consumption or Jaundis, to clear the Skin or Revive ye Spirits." It requires at the start "a peck of garden shalves in their shells, gathered as near as you can out of lavender or Rosemary and not in trees or grass." These have to be washed in beer, and a quart of Earthworms "slit and scoured with salt" added with various *herbes* and much ale. You take two spoonful in three spoonfuls of ale whenever you feel that weak all-gone feeling coming over you. Really, nothing in my cooking experience can compete with the romance of that.

What I am very slow in getting round to seems to be a few fruit sweets this week. Apparently the increase in doctors' incomes in this country in the last few weeks is largely due to a chocolate pudding I recommended (with reservations, remember) not long ago. This is an attempt at reinstating myself.

Oranges are so good and so inexpensive at the moment we should use them.

ORANGE CREAM IN GLASSES

Squeeze the juice of sweet oranges, strain it, and to a pint of juice add the well-beaten yolks and whites of three eggs. Add enough sugar to please yourself. Put it in a double boiler, with the peel of one of the oranges, and cook without boiling, stirring constantly till it's thick. Remove the peel, cool and pour into glasses. Top with oranges peeled with a very sharp knife and cut into cubes and sprinkled with maraschino, Kirsch, or brandy. A few drops of almond essence is pretty good.

CARAMEL OF ORANGES

Peel the oranges with a knife, cut them into thick slices and arrange in a bowl. Pour over them a syrup made of their own juice and white sugar. Make what is called a "caramel" of 1/4 lb. of loaf sugar and 1/4 pt. of water boiled together for about ten minutes and flavored with almond essence, if you like it, or vanilla if you don't. Pour this out to harden; then beat it into crumbs and sprinkle it over the oranges. Cover the bowl with sweetened whipped cream topped with chopped burnt almonds.

Honey Dew melons are with us, too, strange though it seems on an early April day. This is a very partyified way with them.

MELON AND WHITE GRAPES

Peel a melon, cut it in halves lengthwise and remove the seeds. Soak it for a couple of hours in a hot syrup of sugar and water flavored with maraschino, let it get cold. Peel and stone a quantity of white grapes and let them stand for some time covered with fruit sugar and two tablespoons of maraschino. Whip a quarter pint of cream very stiff, add the grapes. Fill the melon, put the two halves together and sprinkle the whole with broken pistachio nuts. The original recipe calls for maraschino, so I give it to you. Me, I prefer the green coloring of creme de



A NIFTY MASCULINE TOUCH. The coat is black, with satin facing; the skirt is of morning trouser material. Designed by Mr. Creed.

—Photo courtesy Creeds Ltd.

Menthe with the lemon colored melon, for they make it possible for any woman to wear any color . . . even those smart grey and purple shades that are, alas, so difficult for many women.

PRUNE SOUFFLE

One pound of prunes, four eggs. "Twenty-thirtys" are the best prunes to buy—named from the number to the pound. Soak them over night and cook them slowly in the same water with 1/2 a cup of sugar. Take out the stones and put the prunes through a coarse sieve. Separate the yolks from the whites of the eggs, beat up the yolks and stir them into the prune purée. Then beat the whites stiff, cut them into the purée, put the mixture into a buttered pudding dish and bake in a quick oven.

MENCHIKOFF

This sounds extravagant but is awfully good, and makes a grand party sweet.

Take a quarter pound each of almonds, butter, and fruit sugar and 1/4 pint of cream. Bleach and put the almonds through the nut mill (or pound them if you just won't obey me and buy a nut mill). Mix with the sugar and butter to a cream, add the whipping cream flavored with vanilla. Turn into a mould lined with ladyfinger biscuits, press well down, cover and leave over night in the ice box.

BANANAS AU CAPE

Boil 1/4 cup of Carolina Rice in a double boiler with a pint of milk, very slowly until all the milk is absorbed and the rice is well swollen. Flavor with very strong coffee and sweeten with white sugar to your own taste. Slice six bananas and let them stand for an hour or so sprinkled with sugar and two tablespoons of rum. Put bananas and rice in alternate layers in glasses—whipped cream is a good but not absolutely necessary addition—finish with dark brown crushed up sugar candy. The horsebound you can sometimes get in twisted ribbons is dandy.

If you have never made a compote of fresh fruit with pomegranate juice, now is the time to begin. Bananas, oranges, fresh pineapple, a few dates and chopped apple or pear is my best mixture, but peeled grapes, figs, grapefruit and so on are all grand additions. Don't, however, mix flamed or bottled fruit with fresh. Have one thing or the other. Cut a little hole out of the top of a pomegranate and you can then peel the hard skin down in its natural sections. Take out all the seeds, even if it means you are left with nothing but the juice. That's all you need. Sweeten the other fruits with sugar and let them stand to make juice of their own. Then pour the pomegranate juice over it all. It gives color and a deliciously unusual flavor. It's the basis of the French Grenadine, as I s'pose you know—or did you?

DRESSING TABLE

BY ISABEL MORGAN

PERFUMES and cosmetics go hand in hand with fashions of today. The discreet aura of a lovely fragrance personalizes the costume, and the wearer in a subtle yet very definite manner. Cosmetics carefully selected and used make chameleons of us all.



COSMETIC BAR. The new Helena Rubinstein Studio in the James A. Ogilvy Department Store in Montreal. At the front of the booth is a red and white bar, display cases in the back of frosted glass on white, and behind the display case a well-equipped, attractive consultation room where the customer is given a quick clean-up so that her skin can be scientifically analyzed.



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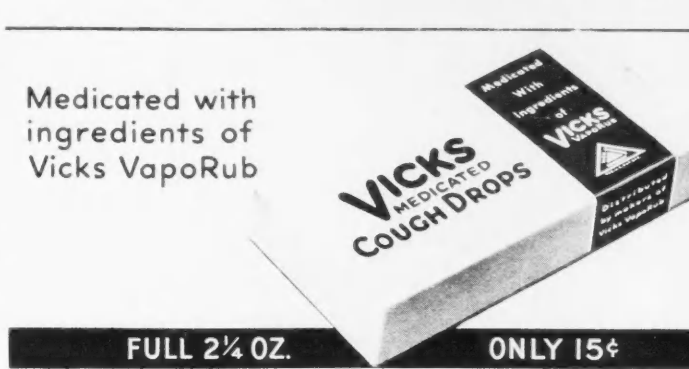


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THE SOCIAL WORLD

PACIFIC COAST

TWO interesting engagements, both of ex-Victorians, have just been announced, one being that of Catherine, the eldest daughter of Mrs. J. S. C. Fraser, to Mr. Clifford Large of Shanghai. Catherine and her sister, Margie, have been in China for two years, and we hear that the wedding is to take place quietly in Shanghai at the beginning of the summer, the honeymoon being spent in Japan.

Also to be married shortly is Dilys, Mrs. A. J. Bennett's attractive daughter, to Mr. Alexander Laing of New Hampshire. The Bennetts have been living in Seattle for some time, and the wedding will take place there. Mr. Laing is a Guggenheim Foundation poet, author and traveler, and they will live in Hanover, N.H.

Mrs. G. C. Johnston of Montreal, has arrived on a visit to her aunt, Mrs. E. G. Prior, and her daughters, Mrs. Woulfe Hicks and Miss Cynthia Johnston, and everyone is entertaining for her. Among the hostesses this week are Mrs. J. S. C. Fraser, who is having a tea, Mrs. E. G. Prior, Mr. and Mrs. Alan Morkill and many others.

Major and Mrs. R. O. G. Morton, who are leaving soon for Kingston, Ont., are also being entertained. Major and Mrs. W. R. Stone had a supper party for them recently, when among the guests were Braddier and Mrs. D. J. MacDonald and Col. and Mrs. Nelson Gibson, and Col. and Mrs. H. C. Greer had a large tea. Mrs. Morton was guest of honor at Mrs. Walter Bapty's bridge and tea, when those playing were Mrs. D. J. MacDonald, Mrs. C. Russell, Mrs. J. A. Stewart, Mrs. T. Burns, Mrs. C. Jones and Miss Hugh Peters.

One of the first of the spring weddings was that of Margaret, the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alex J. Watson, to Mr. James Roy Macdonald, the only son of Dr. and Mrs. Charles Macdonald, which took place at St. Mary's Church. The bride was lovely in a long bouffant gown of white tulle, with a high collar and long sleeves, and carried a shower bouquet of yellow roses and lilies. Her sister, Renee, was maid of honor, and Elizabeth Pitt of Premier, B.C., the bridesmaid. They were groomed alike in blue net over tulle, with matching tulle hats and jackets, and carried pink snapdragons and tulips. Supporting the bride was Mr. George Armstrong of Vancouver, and the brides were Mr. Jack Watson, Mr. Logan Mayhew and Mr. Allan Gray. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald, who will live in Premier, left later for a trip to Seattle and Portland.

Mrs. Christopher Vokes, who is visiting Mrs. W. C. Morton, and Miss Lois McEwen, of Winnipeg, were guests of honor at Mrs. F. N. Cabell's bridge luncheon this week at her home for her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Gibson. The table was lavishly decorated with daffodils and lilies, and Mrs. W. C. Morton, Mrs. W. B. Leach, Mrs. F. J. D. P. Johnston, Mrs. J. S. Woods, Mrs. S. Van der Vliet, Mrs. Norman Cook, Mrs. B. A. Hunter, Mrs. E. N. O'Connell, Mrs. Kneebly, Mrs. J. Gerald Wilson, Mrs. Howard Harrison and Miss Helen McIntosh were the guests.

Among those coming and going in Victoria are Mrs. H. M. Archibald and her delightful daughter, Yvonne, who has just returned from a trip abroad. Mrs. W. C. Johnston, who is sailing on the Aquitania for San Francisco, and Major Johnston, in England, Mrs. Caldermore and Joan, back from a four month stay in Honolulu, and Mr. and Mrs. Gerdling Wilson and Kathleen, who have been in Los Angeles for the past six weeks.

Recent events of the week: Mrs. B. K. Kerr's luncheon party for Mrs. Herbert Wilson of Perth, Ont., and her bridge tea for Mrs. A. Hinkle of Boston, the former Kathleen Peters, who is visiting here; Mrs. Fred Spence's large tea and bridge at her home in Beach Drive, and Mrs. Jack Norton's sherry party, when among the guests were Mrs. E. G. Prior, Miss Muriel and Miss Lena Galt, Mrs. J. F. D. Pennington and others.

In Vancouver, several brides-to-be are being fitted. Among them is Miss Margaret Bird, whose marriage to Mr. Christopher Dalton is planned for early in April. Miss Dorothy Hargrave was a luncheon hostess for her guests being Miss Margaret Franklin, Miss Lorraine Grove, Miss Joan Henderson, Miss Frances Darr, Miss Marjorie Scott and Miss Margaret Foxworth. Miss Joan Henderson and a bridge party for Miss Bird and Mr. Dalton and Mrs. W. W. Bird was a luncheon at her home for her niece. Another popular bride-to-be is Miss Marilyn Cooke, to Mrs. Thomas Reid-Paterson's tea for Mrs. Cecil Merrett and Mrs. William Hertz presided at the time, and Mrs. F. C. Garde and others.

Mr. Roden Irving and Miss Helen



QUEEN MARY AND HER GRANDCHILDREN. With Her Majesty are the Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret, the children of the Duke and Duchess of York, and the baby Prince Edward, son of the Duke and Duchess of Kent. From a new photograph, copyright by the London Times.

Thompson were recent hostesses for Miss Mary Taylor and Mr. Stuart Clarke, who are to be married on Easter Monday; the tea-table was attractively decorated with spring flowers, and was presided over by Mrs. H. W. Taylor and Mrs. S. W. Clarke, while among those assisting were Miss Betsy Darnbrough, Miss Helen Lowe and Miss Betty Hartley.

An interesting engagement just announced is that of Lolita Cecilia, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Cockfield, to Mr. Eric Lloyd-Young, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Lloyd-Young of Victoria. The wedding is to take place in April, and many parties are being planned for them.

Miss Betty Maitland, sub-daughter of Hon. and Mrs. R. L. Maitland, was a tea hostess this week at the home of her parents. She wore an attractive model gown of black satin with a silver lined coat, which featured a high neckline and which buttoned down the front with crystal buttons. The tea-table was presided over by Miss Barbara Burns, Miss Helen Wood, Miss Betty Jukes and Miss Helene Desbrisay, while among those assisting were Miss Dorothy Maitland, Miss Alix McPhail, Miss Kathleen Cook and Miss Moray Kennedy.

Parties are still being given for Dr. Arthur Holly Compton, famous Chicago scientist, and Mrs. Compton, who are visiting in Vancouver. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Nowlan had a supper party for them, when among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. John Ker Davis, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. deB. Ferris, Mrs. Cecilia Lucas, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Head, Judge Helen Gregory McGill and Mr. Angus McLeod. Professor and Mrs. Daniel Buchanan were also hosts at a supper party during the week in honor of the distinguished visitors.

Social events of the week: Mr. and Mrs. Julius Griffith's dinner in honor of the French Consul for Western Canada and Mme. Pierre Auger, the tea given by Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Riegs for Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Cooper of Edmonton; Mrs. D. Syme Layton's large tea; and the bridge given by Mrs. A. W. Ferguson and Miss Ann Ferguson for Mr. and Mrs. Philip Halls of Winnipeg.

Vancouver travelers include Mrs. Sidney Darnbrough, who has returned from New York en route to England, Scotland and France, where she will stay with friends; Mrs. Henry J. Mackin and Dorothy, who are back from a visit to California; Major S. C. Sweeney, back from a holiday in Honolulu, and Major Leonard Andrews, who has been in Eastern Canada.

MARIGOLD.

SAINT JOHN

MANY visitors were in Fredericton for the official opening of the first session of the 40th Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick. Mrs. W. L. Busby and Miss Helen Sidney Smith, Saint John, and Mr. and Mrs. P. E. McLaughlin, St. Stephen, were guests at Government House. Mrs. E. Lockhart, Notre Dame, Miss Con-

stance Conlon, Saint John, and Mr. Fred Magee, of Port Elgin, were guests of Premier and Mrs. A. A. Dysart. Mrs. William Pugsley, widow of a former Lieutenant-Governor of this province, was a guest of Brigadier and Mrs. F. W. Hill.

Although the usual colorful state functions in connection with opening of the Legislature were lacking this year owing to court mourning, there were several delightfully arranged informal affairs given in Fredericton. Premier and Mrs. Dysart entertained informally at a reception at their Fredericton residence, and Mrs. J. B. McNair, wife of the Attorney-General, was hostess at a charmingly arranged tea.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan Wade, of London, England, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. L. MacLaren while in Saint John. Mr. Wade was adjudicator of the drama festival here. Mr. and Mrs. MacLaren entertained at a luncheon and dinner in honor of their guests, and the president of the Theatre Guild, Mr. A. W. Murray, and Mrs. Murray, and members of the Guild executive, gave a reception in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Wade at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Wade.



MISS JANE WILLIAMSON, debutante daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Fred L. Williamson, Hamilton, Ont.

Mrs. Murray, Mr. Justice Tilley and Mrs. Tilley entertained at dinner for Mr. and Mrs. Wade, who were also entertained at dinner by Major and Mrs. John P. Simon. Major Simon was chairman of the New Brunswick regional drama festival committee.

Mrs. Charles Chauveau, who, with Captain Chauveau, is leaving at the end of the month to reside in Quebec, has been much entertained recently. Mrs. Charles Parkyn was hostess at a tea in Mrs. Chauveau's honor yesterday afternoon and earlier in the week Mrs. A. H. W. Landon also entertained at a delightfully arranged tea for Mrs. Chauveau. The Misses Norma Gregory, Barbara MacDonald, and Dorothea Schfield, were prize winners at a bridge given by Miss Jean Macdonald. Other younger set hostesses at bridge recently were Miss Patricia Harrison, Saint John, and Miss Jane Crosby, who entertained at her family residence in Rothesay.

A number of the very youngest set of all were guests of Miss Frances Stetson at a children's party the other afternoon and a marionette show operated by Ted Campbell, assisted by Mrs. Gertrude E. Ross, Miss Edith Schenfeld, and John Bishop was tremendously enjoyed. Mrs. Kenneth I. Campbell also was hostess at a jolly children's party this week in honor of her little daughter, Katherine, on her birthday.

ATLANTA.

TRAVELERS

Mr. Norman Wilson and Senator Carline Wilson, of "Manor House," Ottawa, have sailed in the Aquitania for a trip to England and France.

Mrs. R. P. Baker, who has been visiting in Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto, has returned to her home in Vancouver, B.C.

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We say this because before the discovery of "Aspirin", most so-called "pain" remedies were advised against by physicians. Some, as bad for the stomach. And others, more pertinently, as bad for the heart.

As a result, the discovery of "Aspirin" largely changed medical practice, throughout the world, in the treatment of common pains, headaches and colds. For chiefly on doctor's advice, millions of people changed from old time remedies to "Aspirin".

Now, time has proved conclusively—by countless thousands of people who have taken "Aspirin" regularly, year in and

year out, without ill effect—that the medical findings of that day about its safety and effectiveness were correct.

Keep this point about "Aspirin" in mind. Both in your own interest and in the interest of your family.

Scientists rate "Aspirin" among the fastest methods yet discovered for the relief of headaches, rheumatic and neuralgia pains. And they rate it safe for the average person to take regularly.

Your own doctor, we are sure, will agree with what we say about the speedy action and safety of "Aspirin". And your own experience, once you try it, will emphasize and verify it.

● "Aspirin" Tablets are made in Canada. "Aspirin" is the registered trade-mark of the Bayer Company, Limited. Look for the name Bayer in the form of a cross on every tablet.

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SCHOOL GIRLS AT SPORT. Back row (left to right): The Misses Burgoyne, of St. Catharines, Bowman of Toronto, McDougall, of Ottawa, Gooderham, of Toronto, and in the front row, the Misses Lennard, of Dundas and Gow, of Toronto, who were the winners of the Winter Sports at Owenduff College, Barrie.



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Christie's Biscuits meet your every need for entertaining or for your family's enjoyment. Ask for them at your grocer's. He has so many different kinds from which to choose, all as pure and fresh and delicious as modern baking methods can make them.

In any event, make it a rule to keep several boxes of Christie's Biscuits on hand. They're the best biscuit value money can buy.

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You have a skin that is as lovely smooth and delicate as a rose petal—even though your mirror may show you annoying little spots of roughness.

Every woman has, says Dr. Francois Debat, head of the Dermatological Department of the Hospital of St. Antoine, Paris. But almost always, says this great skin specialist, the transparent loveliness that should be apparent is marred—marred by impurities! Not the sort of impurities that soap and water, or cleansing creams, remove. Not that, at all. Dr. Debat has discovered that impurities and acids deep, deep down in the pores rob most women of perfection—and he has discovered, also, a principle which removes these acids and impurities.

This principle is incorporated in the INNOXA preparations for home treatments. Just apply a little INNOXA Complexion Milk into your skin and you'll see what Dr. Debat means. This basic INNOXA treatment softens, cleanses and refines in a manner that is little short of miraculous. Then, with other INNOXA preparations also prepared under the supervision of Dr. Debat, you can keep your softened, whitened and purified skin just glorious.



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FIRST HOSTESS'S

BY KATHLEEN McDOWELL

IT IS said that the Governor-General and his Lady and the Cabinet Ministers' wives set the pace for Ottawa. That seems probable. But what a beautiful idea if the influence should be Dominion wide; for if the women alone had voted the Cabinet Ministers' wives into their present positions, with their power for good in their terrifically busy lives, without doubt not a finer, saner group could have been chosen.

As such they do not make for dramatic writing, yet all those we have seen in Ottawa have the beauty that is derived from inward loveliness and that subtle, quiet charm, so often associated with sincerity and innate common sense. Humor, droll or sparkling, always seems to be a component part of these qualities, for, after all, it relates back to accurate judgment, and who could have that without humor?

Mrs. T. A. Cregar probably typifies the Cabinet Minister's wife. Not as the wife of the Minister of Interior is she the first hostess in parliamentary circles; it is because her husband has the distinction of being the oldest privy counselor in length of service in the present cabinet. She is rather a petite person with soft, gray hair and gentle ways. Her brown eyes may be quite appraising at times; but temperamentally they are merry as well as wise eyes and crinkle up quickly, as does her mouth when she laughs. Being of Irish descent, one would assume that the merriment is often uppermost; but position has placed her where dignity must always be served; and she serves both well and sweetly.

Her home mirrors so many of her personal qualities, as all homes should. The hall is hospitable and rather decorative with its blue and white Celadon Chinese ware. One might judge from it, and the soft Chinese hanging on the landing of the stairs, that she loved good design and old arts. This is indeed true for in the drawing-room are two corner-cupboards, one filled with old blue



MRS. HAROLD DOUGLAS STREET, formerly Miss Catherine Frances O'Connor, daughter of Mr. Daniel O'Connor and the late Mrs. O'Connor, of Ottawa. Mr. Street is the son of Colonel and Mrs. Douglas Street, and the marriage recently took place quietly in Ottawa.

—Photo by Poirer.

and bronze lustre-ware the quaint, squat pitchers are her secret joy, and the other, a hanging cupboard, protects Meissen Dresden, shepherds and shepherdesses, as well as other bits, so perfect that one cannot help exclaiming over them.

Mrs. Cregar said with subdued enthusiasm, "These shouldn't be mentioned, because there are other collections in Ottawa so much better, and more extensive." However that does not cool one's ardor for hers. When asked about a most unusual rickety table, with scalloped frame back, that stood tilt-top against the wall, looking as though it should have a picture in its clear glass front, Mrs. Cregar admitted that it was one of her best loved pieces and thought it had been a prayer table, with possibly a picture of the Madonna in it. Her other most prized possession is a miniature of Abraham Lincoln in ivory, exquisite in every detail.

Since Mr. Cregar is mostly of Scottish descent, Mrs. Cregar shows "The Scotch Dining Room," as she calls it, with a twinkle in her eyes. The furniture is of deep amber-colored feathered mahogany grand-father clock, bulbous ended side-board, and all. Abroad Mrs. Cregar found a cupboard of really chaste line that should be Scottish if it isn't. But why the Scottishness? Mrs. Cregar laughed and said the blue-leather button upholstery on the chairs, dyed to match the hangings in their lovely sunny room, were call-skims brought from "Amurlee Farm," just out of Winnipeg. And speaking of the farm, to which they have come and gone for the last eighteen years, Mrs. Cregar said that although she was born in



MRS. T. A. CREGAR

—Photo by Kersh, Ottawa.

Montreal, she feels she is really a westerner. Yet seeing her and the beauty she draws around her, one would know that she had appreciation of the good wherever she found it.

TRAVELERS

Mrs. Clarence N. McCuaig and Miss Molly McCuaig, of Montreal, who have been cruising in the Mediterranean, are now the guests of their cousins, Commander and Mrs. David Mainguy, in Alexandria, Egypt.

Mr. F. E. Meredith, of Montreal, has returned from Nassau, where he was the guest of Sir Herbert and Lady Holt at their winter residence.

Mr. and Mrs. Georges Desbarats of Ottawa, have sailed for Panama and a cruise of the West Indies.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. McNis and Miss Elizabeth McNis of Quebec, have sailed from New York to spend some time in England.

Colonel and Mrs. H. A. Chisholm of Halifax, N.S., have sailed for a cruise to the West Indies.

Mr. and Mrs. Hartland de M. Molson have returned to Montreal from a visit in Palm Beach, Florida.

Mrs. Ronde O. McMurty and her daughter, Miss Anna McMurty, who have been guests of the former's mother, Mrs. Frank J. Hart, in Montreal, have sailed on their return to England.

Mrs. L. P. Ormsby, of Montreal, has sailed by the Antonia to spend some time in England.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. B. Walsh of Toronto, are spending some time in Nassau.

Mrs. Arthur Bartram, who has spent the past two months with her mother, Mrs. Donald Hector MacLean, in Quebec, has left to visit in Montreal and Ottawa before returning to her home in Vancouver, B.C. Sir George Sansom, Commercial Commissioner at the British Embassy in Tokyo, Japan, and Mrs. Sansom, who have been in Canada and California, have sailed on their return to Japan.

Lieut-Colonel and Mrs. W. E. Baker have returned to Sherbrooke, Que., from Vancouver, B.C., where they were the guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Baker. Mrs. Malcolm Gladstone, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Charles Cambie, and her aunt, Mrs. B. O'Reilly, has sailed on her return to her home in London, England.

Dr. A. Burton Wilkes, Mrs. Wilkes and their two children, Miss Esther and Master David Wilkes, of Ottawa, have sailed to take up their residence in London, England.

Miss Florence Cawthra, who has been spending a few months in Toronto at the Royal York, has returned to England.

Mrs. J. A. Scott, Spencer-Nairn, of Leslie House, Fife, Scotland, and Miss Mariel Foster, of Surrey, England, were the guests of Mrs. A. F. Baillie in Montreal.

Mr. Justice Hope and Mrs. Hope have returned to Toronto after spending one month at the Pacific Coast.

Mrs. Carl Wolfe, of London, England, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Bingham Allan in Toronto. Mr. Wolfe, and Mrs. Wolfe's son, Mr. Raymond Willis, are expected to join her for Easter.

Mrs. J. A. Scott, who has been visiting in Montreal and Ottawa, has returned to Breakeyville, Que.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Jarvis of Toronto, are guests at the Belmont Manor in Bermuda.

Mrs. John Breakey, of Breakeyville, Que., is a guest at the Belmont Manor in Bermuda.

Mrs. W. Wynne Robinson of Montreal, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Richard Webster and Mr. Webster in Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Rolph of Toronto, have been spending some time at "The Cloister," Sea Island, Georgia.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Gouinlock were recent guests at the Marlborough-Blenheim in Atlantic City.



GENEROUSLY PLANTED ROCK GARDENS and stone steps, when properly conceived and executed, offer an interesting means of transition from one level to another, as in this delightful example.

—Designed by J. W. Jarman, Landscape Architect.



ELIZABETH ARDEN

to Present Unique Revue

at

Simpson's

A magnificent new Elizabeth Arden Salon providing the latest Arden treatments for face, figure and hair, will be opened on Simpson's Sixth Floor on Thursday, April 16th.

In conjunction with the Salon opening, there will be special teas in Arcadian Court on April 16th and 17th at 3:15 p.m., at which a demonstration of Elizabeth Arden methods of treatment will be featured.

Leonardi, the Sculptor-Coiffeur who directs Miss Arden's New York Hair Salon, will show the latest and smartest styles in hairdressing, and will give an interesting talk on the beauty of art in hair styling.

A short play, "Farewell to Age", in which Medea Ball of Elizabeth Arden's Paris Salon takes the leading part, will be presented.

Each guest at the tea will receive one of Miss Arden's new Maquillages Harmonises, the chart showing the correct colors in make-up to wear with each new color in dress.

Tickets for the teas are now on sale at the Arden Salon, sixth floor; the Arden counter, street floor; information desk, street floor and Arcadian Court. At 50c each.

AROUND TOWN

BY PATRICIA O'CONNELL

PIN A POSY on your loved this spring and see how gay and smart you feel! The Orchid Shop suggests as Easter bon-tonnières...

...in vivid combinations, anemones, ranunculus, cornflowers, tulips, and of course, pansies and violets. For special occasions, a cleverly arranged corsage from the lovely variety of orchids at the Orchid Shop...

...Easter is such a splendid opportunity for the gracious gesture of sending flowers, and this year the array of beautiful Easter plaids is particularly wide at the Orchid Shop...

Just to mention a few... Easter lilies in attractive pansies, rose bushes, azaleas in four shades, hydrangeas and clematis in many gorgeous colors. Or if you prefer cut flowers...

...original assortments of the fresh flowers of spring. Assorted roses make a charming bouquet. The Orchid Shop has a deep apricot rose called "Token" that is worthy of your attention.

Whatever you choose at the Orchid Shop you may be assured that it is of the very highest and most lasting quality...

...an important factor to your pleasure in giving or receiving flowers. The Orchid Shop, 810 Yonge Street, Kingsdale 3927.

THERE'S PRACTICALLY no speaking to us since we were among an admiring group to hear this story from Beatrice Lillie, who is even more attractive-looking off stage, and quite as scintillating. It seems the cast are pretty funny, too. Often, when Miss Lillie is rushing somewhere, a beseeching voice will request an autograph. She will dash off before looking up at the admirer, who quite frequently turns out to be that zany Reginald Gardiner, or another of the company jesters.

▲

GOURMETS ARE already pointing with pride to the new French restaurant, Bienvenu, at 29 Bloor Street East. The hors d'oeuvres are marvelous, and here are a few specialties: fresh trout, legs Provencal, fillet of sole Maitre d'Hotel, mignon Foresterie.

Dinner is one dollar, luncheon is fifty cents. Afternoon tea is served, too. The Bienvenu is open on Sunday.

ANTIQUE JEWELLERY is so fashionable now and so becoming that to be able to buy it at half its usual price seems amazing. But it is true...

...at the Old Gold Shoppe, where there is a particularly fine collection of gold and silver jewelry and antiques...

...as well as sterling flatware. The Old Gold Shoppe both buys and sells these articles. Having for better than half a century in most cases and selling for fifty per cent of the regular price...

Their window display will give you an idea of the fascinating Victorian brooches, necklaces, bracelets and earrings, some jeweled and enameled...

...all with the stamp of individuality and fine craftsmanship. The flatware includes Louis, Jacobean, Federal, Biedermeier and Georgian patterns...

...From the old gold and silver are "tops" here. These will hold out-of-town orders for two weeks so that the customer may be quite satisfied. Old Gold Shoppe, 129 Yonge St. (opp. Temperance).

YOU'LL HAVE your best foot forward this spring if you choose from the Weidrest hosiery collection. In the popular expectations, among there are four grand shades: Copper Kettle, Snappy, Toastie and Burnt Noodle. For sheer flatness, try the Weidrest 2 (Broad 24 gauge) at a dollar ninety-five. The silk is specially twisted for durability and strength...

▲

THIS COLUMN is glad to do shopping for its out-of-town readers. Prices or suggestions are sent on request.



The simple decorative treatment of the Lady Hamilton design, Community Plate, adds grace to the table. The makers of this silverware suggest SILVO to preserve silver's loveliness.

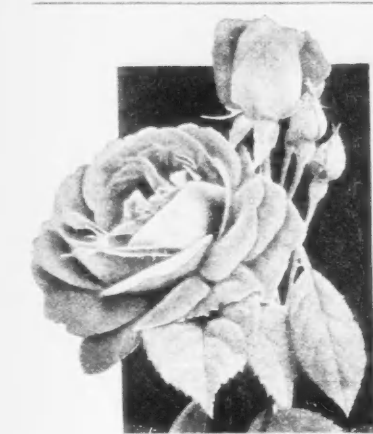
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Mix equal parts of Minard's and sweet oil, cancer oil, or cream. Spread on brown paper. Apply to burn or scald. Before long the painful smarting stops.

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"KING OF PAIN"



MRS. EDMUND HENRY BOTTERELL, formerly Miss Margaret Talbot, daughter of Archbishop Matheson, formerly Primate of All Canada, and Mrs. Matheson, of Winnipeg. Dr. Botterell is a son of the late J. E. Botterell and of Mrs. Botterell, of Winnipeg. The bride and groom have left to reside in New Haven, Conn.

—Photo by Notman.

ACHIEVING GARDEN BEAUTY

BY EDWIN KAY, F.I.L.A., M.C.S.

WE ascribe beauty to that which is simple, which has no superfluous parts, which exactly answers its ends, which stands related to all things, which is the mean of many extremes. Thus wrote Emerson, and thus did he perhaps with no dream of gardens, give expression to the basic principles of garden design.

Possibly for the purpose of this article I might be permitted to delete and replace the Emerson quotation to read as follows: "We ascribe beauty to that which is simple, and which stands related to all things." It would be well if some of the residents of our suburban areas, exasperated for a while along those lines before they set out to mar the landscape and to impose upon kindly neighbors and the long suffering public some of the monstrous trees which we see today and that even the heavy snows of this past winter failed to obliterate.

All the blame, however, cannot be attributed to the property owners for a great deal of the fault rests with speculative builders and pseudo specialists, who, in their eagerness to make jobs, give virtually no thought whatever to the ultimate results and their effects upon the general surroundings.

Actually, the relationship of a house to the garden and of the two combined to the surrounding district and street levels is something which requires very careful consideration and it should be taken under advisement at the very earliest stage of a home project. Yet how often one sees a perfectly good Georgian house where the basement has been excavated a few feet below the surface and the soil thrown up to form a narrow terrace with steep banks, which are dotted with stones like a puppy dog's romping, and with a winding path leading to the street. Certainly such a scheme of landscaping is out of keeping with the type of architecture and anything but pleasing to the eye.

Old residential suburbs could be made much more beautiful if only proper planning principles were put into effect right at the outset. This, of course, can be accomplished by a realization on the part of all who live in a given district that not only is it to their own advantage to have their homes properly planned and surrounded by well-designed gardens but that a duty rests upon them towards their neighbors and the public at large.

A garden to be successful must be beautiful, and it must mesh with the house in such a fashion that it assumes its proper place as a beautiful extra room outside the confines of the four walls of the house.

Garden beauty implies an appeal to the imagination. For a thing may be beautiful, rich, elegant, palatial, but unless it speaks to the imagination, it is not really beautiful.

Although a garden is an official creation that to be beautiful must be the outcome of studied design, it must not end with design, but must depend on it alone for its attractiveness. Yet one should not be merely that it is of good design, but merely that it is a good garden, a garden does not

exist for its design, but because of it.

Recent years have seen the introduction of all kinds of freak ideas in garden treatment—gnomes, rabbits, does and banal statuary which mar the peace and dignity—but probably the greatest calamity of our day is the abuse and misuse of rock gardens. The rock garden has its specific purpose to fulfill: namely the creation of ideal conditions for the successful culture of certain types of rock-loving plants. When constructed with this in view, it becomes a thing of beauty. But when one passes along an urban or suburban street and sees terraces dotted with row upon row of stones, either standing on edge or lying on the side of the bank, there arises a longing for the day when such may be regarded as a public nuisance—as Garden Enemy No. 1—and accordingly banished by law.

IN THE Eighteenth Century that famous landscape gardener, Repton, wrote, "Since the art of landscape gardening requires the combination of certain portions of knowledge in so many different arts, it is no wonder that the professors of each should respectively suggest what is most obvious to their own experience, and thus the painter, the kitchen gardener, the engineer, the land agent and the architect will frequently expose expedients different from those the landscape gardener may think proper to adopt."

This is equally true today for the landscape architect who has made a life study of garden design and land utilization is often superseded by specialists whose proper function lies in other directions. His exacting training and his experience in dealing with design and construction give the landscape architect a background which is a guarantee against mistakes, and also give him the ability to direct and coordinate the contributory work of all others who have a share in the making of a truly beautiful garden. His usefulness, then, should at once be apparent to all who have homes to beautify or land to develop.

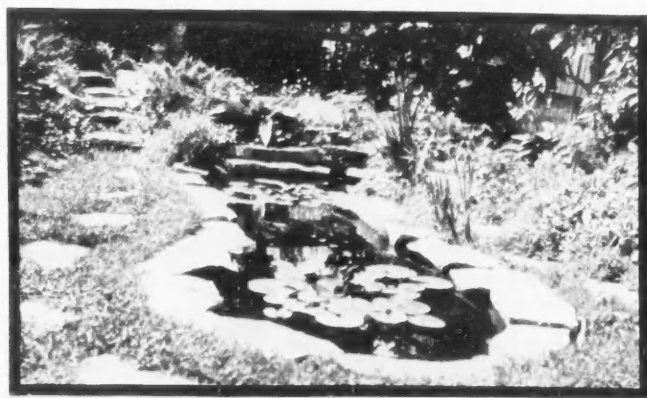
JUNIOR LEAGUE

(Continued from Page 15)

professional, and then go back to their more than comfortable homes and forget it all, while the money they helped raise does its work.

The Junior League of Toronto this year is spending about \$15,000 in the city. The expenses supplied free to needy children at the hospital for Sick Children cost \$2,500, the playgrounds for twenty children cost from two to five dollars daily requires \$1,000. The casework committee, which works with the Neighborhood Workers Association, and helps put families back on their feet by buying furniture, supplying extra milk or doing any one or endless but constructive tasks, needs \$2,400. Milk bills at the Bolton Avenue and Edith L. Groves School where extra milk is given daily to undernourished children, amount to \$370, and outside subscriptions to other agencies

amount to about \$500. The sewing department and expenses connected with occupational therapy in the Hospital for Sick Children take another \$1,500. It is probably easier to dance well when you know the difference your dancing is going to make in a good many homes. The tale of improved eyesight, stronger bodies, hope reborn in the hearts of discouraged families is enough to boost every League performer into the Follies class.



THIS INVITING SPOT in Montreal has been created in a job only 12 ft. wide by 18 ft. long set between garage and fence. Of special interest is the fact that the pool is lined with sheet lead.

—Courtesy N. F. Armstrong.

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SATURDAY NIGHT

SECTION III

BUSINESS

FINANCE

GOLD & DROSS

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THE MARKET

Safety for
the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 11, 1936

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY ESSENTIAL TO CANADA

Why This Country Cannot Afford to Endanger Prosperity of Automotive Industry—
Plea for Revision of Tariff Items Should be Given Careful Consideration

BY DALTON J. LITTLE

THE more or less popular idea that all, or practically all industrial activity incidental to the making of a motor car is centred in such cities as Oshawa and Windsor is quite erroneous.

The fact is that manufacturers of automotive parts, and producers of raw materials for the former and for the motor car manufacturers have a combined capital investment greater than that of the motor car industry itself. These contributory industries also provide more employment, directly and indirectly, than do the factories and offices of motor car manufacturers.

The supply sources of the half dozen automobile manufacturing concerns in Canada are not wholly dependent upon motor car output. It is true, though many of the parts manufacturers are engaged exclusively in making automobile parts or accessories. It follows, therefore, that production volume in motor car output determines to a very great extent the industrial wellbeing of numerous producing enterprises located in different parts of this country.

To appreciate, in some measure, the dependence of the suppliers of parts and materials of production on the ability of the automobile manufacturing industry to use their products, one should bear in mind that between sixty and seventy million dollars' worth of merchandise is bought annually in Canada from the former by the latter. This sales volume includes such products as carbon and alloy steel, pig iron, copper, chemicals, wood, glass, etc., which are sold to parts manufacturers as well as to the car manufacturers.

It is because the automobile manufacturing industry possesses such a great propensity for industrial infiltration that all countries with industrial tendencies protect this industry. As one authority has put this fact: "They covet it for its impregnating influence on general industry."

Canada has been in process of transformation industrially during the past fifty years or so from an agrarian community and a supplier of raw materials, in the main, to the status of a highly industrialized nation of no mean proportions. While still supplying many of the world's materials of production, in the raw or semi processed state, from its mines and forests, and while Canada is yet capable of producing products of agriculture, dairying, fishing, and of hunting and trapping on an economic basis which enables the products of these primary industries to compete successfully for a considerable volume of business in foreign markets, the fact cannot be denied that the future of this country is more dependent on the progressive development of many of our manufacturing industries than at any time in its history.

ONE may reasonably assume that the abundant natural resources of this country will continue indefinitely to supply the industries of many countries with the materials for manufacture which they do not themselves possess, but there is very definite limitation to growth in export of agricultural products, or even in sustaining the average export sales of foodstuffs which may be realized during the next five or ten years.

The disturbing economic factors which the era of industrial change through which we are passing has occasioned have been clearly set forth in a brief recently filed with the Tariff Board at Ottawa by one of the leading automobile manufacturing companies of Canada. This elucidating statement reads, in part, as follows:

"After several years of doubt the meaning of our times has become plain. The world to which we belong, i.e., the industrial world, is in transition from one era of production to another with a consequent dislocation of employing activities. The dislocation has been severest between the field and the factory, particularly between the production of food-stuffs and the other goods of life. For reasons we need not stay to examine, the application of science to the land (with seed selectivity, fertilizers, machines, etc.) has enormously increased the land's capacity for production. The same thing may be said for the factory but with this difference: the market for food is more rigid in its demands. The situation is perhaps best expressed by the Economic Committee of the League of Nations which, upon special investigation of the causes of 'Agricultural Protection,' concluded:

"The moment is in sight when thanks to the increasing extension of technical progress half the population of any given country will be amply sufficient to supply a demand which, unlike the demand for industrial products can after all only increase at the same rate as population itself."

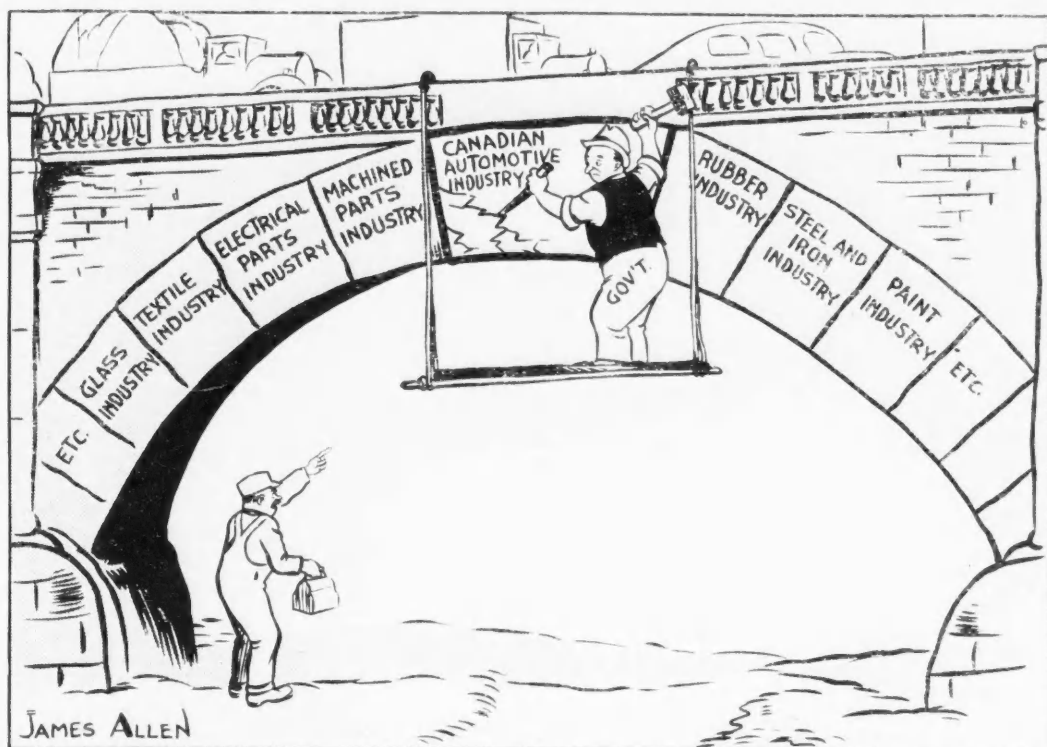
The point which the motor car manufacturer makes is that his industry is a key industry, and that, in a time such as the present when there is so much unemployment it is incumbent on the government to safeguard the industry which has been coveted by every nation having the raw materials and other facilities for manufacturing industries. If the door to diversified industrial revival in the factories of the land is to be opened, the automobile manufacturers say, "The present is no time to throw away the one key that will unlock the doors of employment." There is more truth than fiction, and much greater reality than imagination in the foregoing assertion.

IT IS inconceivable that any government of this country will wantonly expose any indigenous industry to annihilation at the hands of foreign competitors. A lowering of tariff walls, such as effected

by the recent reciprocal trade agreement entered into by Canada and the United States, is always viewed with alarm by many, but the writer does not believe there is any prospect now, or in the immediate future that our government at Ottawa will allow Canadians to become merely "hewers of wood and drawers of water," as an apprehensive friend expressed fear of such fate to him the other day.

Is the automobile manufacturing industry indigenous to Canada? It is a logical question. The Standard Dictionary defines the adjective "indigenous" as follows: "1. Originally in a (specified) place or country; not exotic; native; hence figuratively, innate, inherent." "2. Geol. Produced by chemical or mechanical deposition at the earth's surface."

(Continued on Page 28)



"Hey! If you knock that out you'll bring the whole thing down!"

OUR REAL WHEAT PROBLEM

Selling Canadian Wheat Abroad is Purely a Commercial Proposition and Should be Treated as Such

BY F. C. PICKWELL

Manager of Saturday Night's Winnipeg Bureau

SINCE wheat became the oratorical plaything of some politicians it has been difficult for Canadian taxpayers to get a clear perspective of the real problem. But it is necessary that they should. They are now the owners of approximately two hundred million bushels. This is the result of an extended failure of experimental price stabilization, or bureaucratic regimentation, largely inspired by pool officials and agrarian planners. The result is another age-old story of financial disaster, and as usual the taxpayers are called upon to clean up the mess and pay the bills—of many, many millions.

The tragedy of it all would not be quite so serious if there were now in evidence a more general desire among those responsible to profit by former mistakes and team up in some sane and businesslike policy for the future. But autocratic minds rarely work that way. The other fellow is always wrong. The fact is that selling Canadian wheat on the British and international markets is purely a commercial proposition, and should be treated as such. If some politicians want to play with theoretical fantasies some means should be developed to make them pay the piper, rather than the federal treasury.

The present government wisely sensed the wisdom of restoring a sounder economic policy, in place of former mysterious stabilization manipulations. The old wheat board took over our second largest wheat carryover while the export market was taking care of the smallest amount of Canadian wheat in fifteen years.

Five years ago the government agent started with

76 million bushels of pool wheat, and wound up with 214 million at the crop year end. They were still floundering around and losing ground after the election last fall—waiting for more providential co-operation, after three partial crop failures. Would not any national commercial executive consider it time for a change in the sales staff?

There is no ground for criticism of that development. It is the most refreshing move since the federal and western provincial authorities started speculating with wheat. The result's of the new board are much more reassuring, by way of increased sales activity. George Broomhall is now prompted to predict that while Canada may not be able to reduce its carryover to a normal of, say, forty million bushels, this crop year-end will witness a healthier condition.

Politics in wheat marketing and price regulation developed another lamentable angle, through viciously biased propaganda aimed at setting one class against another. There has been an unprecedented era of federal government officials granting all manner of financial support and favoritism to one group of planning experimenters (who failed), while publicly condemning competitive private groups who had been in business for scores of years, with millions of capital at stake, and forced to keep going on their own steam. Since when did it become a crime in Canada for private companies to protect the investment of their shareholders through legitimate public service?

(Continued on Page 23)

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

THE PRIMARY OR LONG TERM TREND OF STOCK PRICES
HAS BEEN UPWARD SINCE JULY 1932.

While the market for more than a year has been pointing steadily upward, investors and speculators are apt to forget that stock prices can also go down, and usually much faster than they go up. Hence our constantly reiterated warnings since prices made a routine at "11" that they should watch the current trend closely for indications of a downward turn. While the Industrials have decisively pushed through 154.43, attention should be more closely focussed on the Rails. In 1933 they beat a retreat after reaching 56.53. Early in 1934 they backed down after getting to 52.97. This raises the question, are market conditions sound enough for them to steam ahead through their last high of 51.27 and confirm the hopeful position of the Industrials? If they do, still higher prices are in prospect. But if they don't, and the whole market with increased volume turns and goes down through "D," we shall witness a market decline of substantial proportions.

DOW JONES AVERAGES—NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

	Industrials	Rails
July 8 '32	41.22	13.21
Feb. 20 '36	154.43	51.27
Mar. 30 '36	161.99	49.35
April 6 '36	149.81	48.87

Average daily volume—6 days ending March 30, 1936, 1,640,000 shares
Average daily volume—6 days ending April 6, 1936, 1,590,000 shares



A CANADIAN provincial government has defaulted on a debt obligation, without any noticeable effect on the credit of the Dominion Government. Dominion bonds are as strong marketwise as before. SATURDAY NIGHT had feared otherwise. We had said in Gold & Dross that we thought the Dominion would go to almost any length to prevent a provincial default because of resulting damage to Dominion credit, but we are glad to see we were wrong. Apparently financial opinion at home and abroad approves the realistic position taken by the Dominion and welcomes the cessation of the drain on Dominion resources occasioned by the hushings-attached loans to provinces made by the former Bennett government. That is the sensible attitude, and it is heartening to all who have been concerned about the future of the nation's credit.

FOR if Mr. Dunning had acceded to Mr. Aberhart's demand for a federal loan with no strings attached, he would have exposed the Dominion treasury to similar demands from other provinces and a host of municipalities. British Columbia, for instance, has a bond issue of \$3,500,000 maturing May 15 and, at this writing, apparently lacks sufficient funds to meet it. Obviously, to hand out Dominion funds to all askers with no check on the future financial policies of the recipients would be to invite national bankruptcy.



AS EVERYONE knows, the Dominion Government has not refused to succor either Alberta or British Columbia. It is willing enough to loan funds to aid them in their present distresses, and to help them finance more economically in future by guaranteeing their bond issues, provided they will accept the Loan Council scheme. This calls for the setting up of a body, to consist of the treasurer of the province concerned, the federal Minister of Finance and the Governor of the Bank of Canada, to decide upon and control the amounts of federal loans and guarantees, while also supervising direct borrowing by the provinces and co-operating in arrangements to protect the interests of the Dominion in respect of the loans made or the guarantees extended. But Alberta and, so far, British Columbia have rejected this plan. Rather than "surrender their financial autonomy," they choose to default on maturing obligations and do the best they can as regards interest rates on future borrowings.

THIS column believes that provincial politicians taking such an attitude are being false to the trust placed in them by their electors. It would be nonsensical to suppose that the people of Alberta and British Columbia really believe that the Dominion Government, by means of the Loan Council plan, is seeking to do them harm. Apparently the only answer is that Messrs. Aberhart and Pattullo are willing to set economic principles and sound business practice at naught for the sake of posing as champions of provincial rights before deluded supporters. "He who pays the piper can call the tune." The Dominion, which pays or pledges the money of the people of Canada, would be false to them if it did not make federal control a condition of federal assistance. If the provincial politicians don't like it, they should resolve to have their governments avoid such straits in future by living within their incomes. Alberta is enacting legislation to compel holders of its bonds to accept a lower rate of interest. That, of course, is a straight breach of contract. Before other provinces or municipalities imitate it, they would do well to wait and see the effects on Alberta itself.

THE Alberta default—the first in Canada, is rather shocking but good may come out of it. It, and its consequences, will serve to bring home to citizens and public bodies everywhere the inevitable results of spendthrift policies in public finance. Personally we feel rather as Mr. Orrin G. Wood, president of the Investment Bankers' Association of America, must have felt when he said in Toronto, in regard to the new tax

proposals in the United States: "Personally, I am heartened by the President's demand for new taxes. Not because I like taxes more than anyone else does, and not because I believe that any taxes that can be levied will balance our federal budget at the present rate of expenditure; but because I believe that some day and in some manner we must pay for our present extravagance. The sooner this is brought home to our citizens by the unpleasant means of taxation, the sooner the budget will be balanced, the less the bill will be to pay, and the less will be the danger of inflation."

THAT'S it exactly. Somehow we have to be made to realize the consequences of our past and present errors. We need to be shocked into sensibility. We, the citizens, blame the governments, but the fault is mainly ours. Governments have piled up debts because their peoples have demanded more than they could afford, and have sought the easiest way out by borrowing. Steadily rising taxes have been the inevitable result. We may now have to try living within our means. Not only is it advisable but it may be impossible to do anything else. At least, that is likely to be Alberta's experience.

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Shareholders of Northern Canada Mining Corporation, Limited, are hereby notified that the annual dividend of \$1.00 per share, payable in cash, will be paid on or about April 15th, 1936, to shareholders of record as of April 1st, 1936. The dividend is payable to shareholders holding shares in the name of the corporation or to the order of a shareholder.

Shareholders holding shares in the name of the corporation or to the order of a shareholder should present their shares or a statement of ownership to the Secretary of the Corporation at the office of the Secretary, 1111 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ontario.

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast appearing on the first page of this section.

DOMINION TEXTILE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I own some Dominion Textile, both preferred and common. Both give me a very satisfactory yield in view of prevailing conditions, but I am tempted by the present price of the preferred (about \$145 per share) to sell. I do not know where else I can invest the money to bring as good a yield, but I am wondering if the present inquiry will not result in more difficult conditions for the cotton textile industry. The common at \$71 gives a yield of over 7 per cent. What do you think of it as an investment?

A. J. B., Moose Jaw, Sask.

I would hesitate to recommend switching funds from Dominion Textile preferred into common of the same company. Study of the balance sheet and dividend record will show you that here is a strong company which, if, as we can believe, we are on the way out of the depression, should show increasing earnings in the next few years. But there are factors beyond the control of the company. Japan has made great strides as an exporter of rayon and cotton textiles in the last several years and it is a question what the Ottawa government can or will do to prevent imports, especially of rayon, from making inroads on the domestic market of this company, and of other Canadian manufacturers. The strong cash position of the company would enable it to pay common dividends out of surplus, but this probably would not be continued for more than a year or two at the most, although one would not expect a complete cessation of dividends on this stock.

The preferred is in a different category. There is a relatively small issue of preferred which follows a comparatively small issue of bonds which were refunded a couple of years ago at a saving in interest charges. Dominion Textile has a good income from investments, and I would not worry in the least about this stock so long as the company continues under able management.

According to the best information available, Dominion Textile has kept its mills up-to-date and is in position to meet all ordinary competition on cotton, since the raw material must be purchased by its competitors from the same sources at the same prices. This applies particularly as regards cotton goods from countries which, perhaps, have not as modern equipment as Dominion Textile Co. operates. But the question of extraordinary competition such as is being offered from Japan, especially in rayon, is a knotty one. British and United States manufacturers likewise are complaining that, because of wage conditions in Japan and because the raw material for Japanese rayon comes from Manchukuo, there is reason to fear that they cannot retain present markets without tariff assistance. I do not profess to know the answer to this question, which apparently is political rather than financial at the moment.

JELICOE CONSOLIDATED

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would be glad to receive any information you may have on Jellicoe. I realize that it is more or less of a speculative proposition, but do you consider that anyone purchasing shares will get a reasonable return for his money? Would you also give me the names of officers?

M. G. L., Calgary, Alta.

Jellicoe originally had an authorized capital of \$3,000,000, but a new company was recently incorporated, known as Jellicoe Consolidated Gold Mines, to take over the properties of Jellicoe as well as of the White Horse Gold Mines. The new company is capitalized at 5,000,000 shares, with 1,000,000 having been issued for the original Jellicoe and 1,000,000 for the White Horse. K. F. MacLaren was president of the original Jellicoe with S. G. Tobin vice-president and Lawrence B. Wright, engineer. At latest advice the permanent board of the new company had not been elected, but Mr. Wright continues as engineer. Former work consisted largely of diamond drilling. This was reported to have indicated some low grade, said to run over \$5 per ton across 8 ft. Should this be confirmed by underground work, the property would justify more work in an effort to locate higher grade.

PRESSED METALS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Will you be good enough to let me have your opinion of the common stock of Pressed Metals which has been recommended to me as a good current buy? I understand that this company supplies parts for motor manufacturers and that it is having the best year it ever had. Could you tell me something about earnings in recent years and if you think these are likely to continue to hold up well? I read that the company recently increased its dividend, which is certainly encouraging. Do you regard this stock as a good buy or just now would you classify it?

R. M. L., Montreal, Que.

While it may be that the capital stock of Pressed Metals of America is insufficiently seasoned to be put in the A-1 investment category, I think that, disregarding the present very unsettled condition of the market, it is attractive as a purchase for holding. At the present time the company is sharing to the fullest extent in the greater prosperity of the motor car industry and in all probability will continue to do so. This company has developed and produces chiefly, an improved type of spring shackle which has been adopted as standard equipment by practically all the principal motor car manufacturers; here, however, there is just a possible fly in the ointment, in that improvement is continuous and some device might be invented to replace that now made by this company. Pressed Metals is, of course, fully aware of the need for inventive progress and is fully prepared, so far as can be determined in advance, to meet changing demands from the automotive industry.

Pressed Metals has so far this year declared two quarterly dividends of 25 cents and the payment on April 1 was accompanied by an extra of 12½ cents. Assuming the new basis as regular, yield on the capital stock at current levels of 27½ would be 5.45 per cent.; future distribution will be determined by actual earnings, currently very encouraging. The past record is spotty, deficits of 16 cents, 24 cents and 21 cents per share having been reported in 1930, 1931 and 1932 respectively. In 1933, 32 cents per

share was earned, 81 cents in 1934 and last year the record rose to \$1.88. Current distribution is thus well backed by actual income and I understand that so far in the current year, operations have been at capacity. As was to be expected, the balance sheet position showed improvement last year, total current assets of \$534,883 contrasting with current liabilities of \$230,798 and net working capital at \$304,085 with a figure of \$175,950 at the close of the previous year. Equity per share at \$8.18 improved from \$6.84 at the end of 1934.

The general picture, therefore is that after a number of years of expensive building up, the company has apparently established itself as one of the most important parts makers connected with the automotive industry. Shareholders who have held the stock in past years have needed to exercise patience and only now are beginning to reap their rewards. The long term future, based upon the established position which the company has achieved, would appear to be bright, subject to the one possibility outlined above. Nevertheless, the company should be able to turn with little trouble to any new products which automotive engineers may develop in its particular line. At the present time a further plant expansion is under way to the extent of \$200,000 and providing the regulations of the United States Securities Exchange Commission are not too onerous, the company is considering financing this through the issuing of rights to present shareholders.

□ □ □

NATIONAL BREWERIES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am looking for a good sound common stock which can be classified as an investment and National Breweries has been suggested to me by my broker. As a regular reader of Gold & Dross I am aware that you have spoken favorably of this company in the past, but I do not have at the moment any figures as to earnings in recent years nor as to the company's financial position, but I believe this is strong. I know that the dividend has been recently increased to \$2 and I would like to know if you think this new rate is safe and likely to be kept up. I understand that this company has been quite successful in Ontario in spite of severe conditions of competition. Do you think it can keep, or even expand this market? In short, do you think the stock is a suitable security for long term holding?

J. M. S., St. Thomas, Ont.

I do. At current levels of 43½ the yield on National Breweries common is approximately 4.6 per cent, with the new \$2 dividend and I have confidence in the company's ability to maintain the new rate. The step was not taken hastily; directors delayed until a practically impregnable financial position had been built up and plants completely modernized and brought to suitable capacity to care for all immediate prospective output. And in connection with the common dividend it is interesting to note that last year for the first time, income from investments was more than sufficient to care for the entire dividend requirements on the preferred, which is non-callable, thus permitting full operating profits, after the usual deductions, to be applied to the junior security.

Last year National Breweries' gross income rose to \$2,327,605 against \$2,044,146 in 1934 and net to \$1,971,963 against \$1,598,897. Per share on the common stock was \$2.46 against \$1.95 in 1934, \$1.63 in 1933, \$1.62 in 1932, \$1.73 in 1931 and \$2.41 in 1930. Last year income from investments amounted to \$231,907, of which preferred dividend requirements amounted to \$194,250, leaving \$37,657, or an amount approximately equal to 5 cents a share to be applied to the common stock. The new dividend on the common, as you can see, was covered by a comfortable margin last year, and while earnings in recent years have not equalled the new rate, the strong liquid position which has been built up would alone assure continuance. In addition, there is no reason, under prevailing conditions, why sales should not be maintained at very satisfactory levels. The company's last balance sheet shows total current assets of \$6,133,350, of which cash and investments alone accounted for \$3,705,662, against current liabilities of \$892,379, or working capital of \$5,240,971 against \$4,908,885 at the close of the previous year. Investments alone are carried on the balance sheet at \$2,338,131 against a market value on December 31, 1935, of \$2,644,380.

Of real significance, with regard to earnings, is the fact that last year the company showed a satisfactory increase in sales volume. This reflects not only improved general economic conditions in the Province of Quebec where the company is the dominant factor in the supplying of malt beverages, but further substantial progress in the Ontario field. It is quite true, as you point out, that National Breweries has been highly successful in this field, despite severe competition from local brewing establishments and the added costs of transportation from Montreal. The company has firmly established its brands. "Montreal" beer has always been popular in Ontario and is apparently successfully increasing its volume. I know of no factors presently in view which would lead to anticipation of reduced sales in either the Quebec or Ontario fields; the trend, as a matter of fact, should be moderately upward.

National Breweries enjoys, and has enjoyed for years, exceedingly capable management, conservative financially and aggressive as to pursuing new business. You will note how over the years the position has been built up, and holders of the common are

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Each letter of inquiry should refer to one company or security only. If information on more than one company or security is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional company or security inquired about. If such additional inquiries relate to mining or insurance matter, they should be written on separate sheets of paper.

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NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

The 12th Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held on Thursday, the 20th day of April, A.D. 1936, at the hour of eleven (11) o'clock in the forenoon, at the Head Office of the Company in the City of Calgary, in the Province of Alberta, to receive the Annual Report of the Directors, Balance Sheet, Statement and Report of the Company's Auditors, to elect Directors for the ensuing year, to appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to transact such general business of the Company as may properly come before the Meeting.

Notice is also given that a Special General Meeting will be held at the Head Office of the Company in the City of Calgary, in the Province of Alberta, on Thursday, the 20th day of April, A.D. 1936, at the hour of ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon to consider and, if approved, to sanction, on firm and pass by-laws numbers XXX and XXXI to NLI inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
F. N. WILSON,
Calgary, Alberta, Secretary
April 9th, 1936.

SATURDAY NIGHT

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BERNARD K. SANDWELL, Editor
Mark S. Hodgeman, Advertising Manager

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Vol. 51, No. 23 Whole No. 2247

GOLD & DROSS

now in a position to reap the rewards. The common has been a seasoned security for years, and I consider it an excellent stock for long term investment holding.

POTPOURRI

B. W., Niagara Falls, Ont. SAN ANTONIO had a prosperous year in 1935 and is fortified behind ore reserves which suggest a good future. In weighing the ultimate outlook, it may be necessary to have more information from lower levels. This information should be forthcoming during the current year.

K. R., St. Thomas, Ont. The current yield on DOMINION COAL preferred indicates that the market does not possess any too great faith in the continuance of the \$1.50 dividend. Current unsettlement, of course, is due to the decline in the company's earnings shown in the year ended December 31st, 1935. Last year operating income was \$1,699,532 against \$2,840,348 in 1934. Net income last year was \$503,093 against \$755,522 in 1934 and per share on the 6%, \$25 par value preferred was \$2.10 against \$3.15 per share in 1934. The company's balance sheet position remained satisfactory, as at the close of 1935 total current assets amounting to \$315,618 of which, however, accounts receivable accounted for \$1,676,310 and inventory for \$2,144,882 against total current liabilities of \$962,729. Net working capital was \$3,387,889; and equity per share on the preferred stock amounted to \$77.28.

H. F., Toronto, Ont. The original QUEEN LABEL GOLD MINES sold all its assets to Queen Label Gold Mining Company, the shareholders receiving one new share for two of the old. The name of the company was then changed to LAKESIDE-KIRKLAND GOLD MINES with a share exchange on the basis of one for one. Lakeside-Kirkland paid 1,000,000 shares for the property and 4,000,000 shares to E. B. Knapp and associates. Considerable diamond drilling has been done on the property. A shaft was put down 300 feet and nearly a quarter of a mile of lateral work was done. Gold values encountered in the underground work were not of commercial grade.

S. N., Sarnia, Ont. In my opinion you would be justified in retaining your common stock of CONSOLIDATED OIL CORPORATION. It is expected that, during the current year, the company will again increase its volume of business and that it will benefit from the higher prices for motor fuel. Thus earnings should show further improvement in 1936. The company will also benefit from refinancing recently accomplished and in prospect, and some increase in dividend payments is a logical expectation. Consolidated Oil is a well integrated organization and one of the leading units in the United States industry. Its crude oil reserves are substantial and include interests in the low cost Texas fields. The requirements of the company's refineries are supplied on an advantageous basis by its pipe line system, which is one of the largest and most comprehensive in the industry. Its marketing facilities are extensive and nationwide. Although large expenditures have been made for continued property improvements and unearned dividends have been paid in recent years, a sound financial condition has been maintained. In general, the position and prospects appear to be quite favourable.

L. W., East Angus, Que. MATABANICK KIRKLAND never got beyond the dangerous speculation class and was pretty close to being a shoestring proposition. The proposal is to exchange ten of these shares for one of North American Land and Mineral. The holdings of the new organization, in addition to mining claims, embrace the townsite at Chaput Hughes, and you would appear to be well advised to have your shares transferred.

H. M., Yarmouth, N.S. LAMAQUE is developing into an important gold mine. The mill has a capacity of 500 tons of ore per day and the ore in sight is being steadily increased. In addition to an important tonnage of ore carrying over \$10 per ton in gold there is a very large tonnage of low grade which may be dealt with at a later stage of development of Lamaque.

S. J., Kingston, Ont. Prospects for your preferred stock of DUNCANSON, WHITE & CO. RUBBER COMPANY have not been improved by the results for 1935. This company has issued its report, which shows a net loss for the year of \$153,588, against a net loss of \$224,088 in 1934. The actual operating loss was reduced by \$59,799 to \$24,814, but depreciation was higher at \$181,759 against \$174,945. The profit and loss deficit carried forward amounted to \$1,159,511 as against \$1,006,923 at the close of 1934. The company's working capital position remains strong, however, current assets at the close of 1935 totalling \$1,532,165 against current liabilities of only \$118,712. Working capital at \$1,413,453 compared with \$1,428,920 at the close of 1934. The report shows total assets somewhat up at \$7,417,150 against \$7,338,130 in 1934. I am unable to explain why the company did not make a better showing last year in view of the improvement of business, but frankly I do not regard this company's preferred

stock as particularly desirable for holding. Current quotations are around 64 to 66. Only a moderate amount of preferred stock is outstanding, and, as you point out, the common stock is not in the hands of the public, control being held by Canadian Industries Limited. At the present time the accumulated and unpaid dividends on the preferred stock amount to over \$30 per share. If the preferred stock were not non-redeemable I would imagine the company would retire the issue, but in the meantime because of the comparatively small amount outstanding, there is little inducement for the company to give a great deal of attention to shareholders.

T. C., Toronto, Ont. BRILL GOLD SYNDICATE holds a group of claims in the Bell River district in northwestern Quebec. A limited amount of surface work in past days has disclosed interesting values in a narrow quartz vein. The showing is one which justifies a campaign of exploration. It is only through such a campaign of work that the merit of the property can be determined.

R. A. W., Roum, Que. MONARCH MINES has claims in Quebec as well as at Great Bear Lake in the Northwest Territories. All holdings are in the early prospect stage. The company succeeded the Monarch Great Bear Syndicate, and is capitalized at 5,000,000 shares. On the claims in Quebec, a number of test pits have been put down with results that encourage further exploration.

S. R., Bethesda, N.B. I do not think there is any fly in the ointment with respect to the 6% non-cumulative participating preferred stock of \$50.00 par value of POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA. Dividends at the rate of \$3 per annum have been paid regularly to date on this participating preferred stock since 1932. Per share earnings in recent years have been as follows—1930, \$12.61; 1931, \$11.29; 1932, \$3.66; 1933, \$2.45; 1934, \$4.31 and for the year ended June 30th, 1935, \$4.90. More recent information indicates that for the first half of Power Corporation's fiscal year, ending June 30th next, earnings will be slightly higher than for the corresponding period of the 1935 fiscal year.

A. K., Toronto, Ont. GRAHAM BOUSQUET has been worked to 525 ft. in depth and some low grade ore has been encountered. The property is in the prospect stage. In view of results obtained and also because of results on other properties in that area, Graham Bousquet would appear to merit a further large amount of exploration.

R. E., Prince Rupert, B.C. BEATTIE GOLD has been growing steadily and has attained a rate of 1,500 tons of ore per day. The tonnage of ore in sight has also increased. There are still some metallurgical difficulties to be solved. Profits at present taken together with other factors appear to justify current quotations, and should the metallurgical difficulties be overcome, the shares would quickly be in line for enhancement.

J. H., Toronto, Ont. GLENORA GOLD MINES has a large acreage in a reasonably favorable area, although considerable disappointment has been met with during the course of former work in that section. Shares in this company may be considered a reasonable gamble for anyone who can afford to lose.

R. J., Hamilton, Ont. With regard to your GENERAL STEEL WARES preferred, currently quoted at 6, the picture has materially improved but the situation is complicated by the existence of arrearages on the preferred issue of \$35 per share. The problem then is whether or not the recovery of the company will be such as to permit resumption of some distribution on this issue, before the arrears become unmanageable. It has already been suggested that some form of capital reorganization for the company might be necessary. In the year ended December 31st, 1935, the company reported earnings of \$3.59 per share on the 7 per cent. preferred stock, as against \$2.36 in the previous year. The company also made further progress in improving its balance sheet position and reducing bank loans. Nevertheless liabilities constituted the largest part of the company's current assets, which totalled \$4,146,163 against total current liabilities of \$866,587. Equity per share on the preferred stock amounted to \$102.87 at the close of 1935, against \$98.92 at the close of the previous year.

H. A. W., Winnipeg, Man. WENHIGO, with a mill of 50 tons and ore estimated at around \$10 per ton cannot be expected to make much profit. There is also the question of continuity of source of ore, the history of that particular field having been poor. The shares may be classified as a risky speculation.

E. P., East Angus, P.Q. NORTAC MINING COMPANY holds property in Danguer Township in northwestern Quebec near Amos. Work has been carried to 100 feet in depth where a limited amount of drifting has so far failed to disclose commercial ore. Conditions appear to warrant further exploration, but in the meantime shares of such an uncertain enterprise should be held only by those who can afford to lose.

C. D., Crowary, Ont. MCLEAREN PORCUPINE, although having a small 10-ton test mill, is still in the prospect stage. A little ore is selected from a glory hole yielding \$15 per ton in gold. This would appear to justify further work on the property to ascertain whether commercial deposits may be developed or not.

OUR REAL WHEAT PROBLEM

(Continued from Page 21)

There have been irresponsible oratorical outbursts at Ottawa and on the hustings (obviously all inspired by the same propaganda) about menacing bears and bulls running at large in Winnipeg and fooling the new wheat board. Few are fair enough or sufficiently energetic to dig up the real facts independently, and even forget that a government board actually supervises the grading and price of wheat paid to farmers based on world prices from day to day.

FOR five years Mr. Bennett and Mr. McFarland had an ideal opportunity to get these much publicized agrarian enemies (short-selling bears), but there is no record of any having been cornered. The joker is that the late government's own officials, and special groups they are trying to keep on an unmerited pedestal, are all members of the institution so wildly condemned.

Unfortunately, political favoritism has developed two distinct western camps in the marketing of Canadian wheat—the pools and private trade. There is even a third, in the United Grain Growers, an independent farmer-owned company, which invariably has "one foot in the pit and one in the pool"—by way of dignified neutrality. Instead of harmonious teamwork, which alone can insure desired results for Canada, all have spent too much time making faces and gesticulating at one another. There is room for some genuine co-operation.

But the Canadian taxpayers now

have reason to feel relieved in having within the federal cabinet two men with personal experience, who know what it is all about, and can deal with the grain problem intelligently. Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Finance, as manager of the old Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., made it one of the few western agrarian co-operatives which could always stand on its own feet. Hon. T. A. Cregar was managing director of the United Grain Growers in days gone by, and this is another successful farmer-owned company operated on sound business principles.

Under such guidance it was natural when a new wheat board was appointed that a broader and saner viewpoint would be taken. Instead of installing officials specially favored by pool executives and their propagandists (for agrarian political purposes) they selected one of the brightest minds and most experienced men in the grain trade as chairman, in Mr. J. R. Murray. His assistant, Mr. G. H. McIvor, is also capable and one of the most experienced managers available within pool circles. The other member is Dean Shaw, of the Saskatchewan University, a man of shrewd, well-balanced judgment, who is highly respected throughout the prairie provinces.

Theoretical "economies" have been replaced by something more practical in the selling of Canadian wheat, developing our export trade, and restoring badly needed goodwill in Great Britain.

Ever since 1930 SATURDAY NIGHT has pointed out the dangers which

created the present problem and led to heavy financial losses. What any unbiased, normal-minded student of economics, business sense and human nature could have predicted has materialized. The amazing angle is that many politicians (who should know better) still try to convince the taxpayers that such commercial experiments were successful, should have been continued and the originators even given monopolistic control—backed by the federal treasury. Such is politics in business.

THE losses attributable to wheat marketing experiments already hover around forty million dollars, in one way and another—and the end is not in sight. Once organized groups reach the public treasury their appetites become insatiable. Another movement is now on foot to line up all coarse grains with wheat on a minimum price basis. Our wheat has been selling at a loss practically ever since the political price was set by the old government board.

Since prairie wheat becomes a factor in world shipments the futures marketing system has prevailed in all continental grain exchanges. It is the best insurance against risk. In the matter of price, Liverpool is now and always has been the levelling influence, based largely on world supply and demand. The much maligned Winnipeg Grain Exchange does not and cannot control world prices. Even Dominion Government financially backed stabilization agencies proved they could not. Crop prospects and

(Continued on Page 25)

April Investment Securities

Our April Review and Bond List offers a wide selection of Canadian Government, Municipal, Public Utility and Industrial bonds with security and interest returns suitable to individual investment requirements.

Included in the Booklet is a review of the Canadian bond market during the past month and comments on conditions at home and abroad. We shall be glad to forward copy upon request.

Write for April Review and Bond List

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Winnipeg Vancouver
London, Eng. Telephone: ELgin 4321 London, Ont.



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FIRE INSURANCE RESULTS

ACCORDING to advance figures of the 1935 business of Dominion registered companies recently issued by the Department of Insurance, Ottawa, fire insurance premiums written by these companies in Canada last year decreased by \$752,515, or 1.76 per cent. below the amount written in 1934, the total for 1935 being, after deducting registered reinsurance, \$41,955,981. Of this amount Canadian companies wrote \$8,971,889, British companies \$17,443,478, and foreign companies \$15,540,614, these amounts being, for Canadian companies, 202 per cent. less than the corresponding amount for 1934, for British companies, 474 per cent. less than for 1934 and for foreign companies, 71 per cent. greater than the corresponding amount for 1934.

The losses incurred, less reinsurance, for 1935, amounted to \$17,168,955 in 1934 to \$15,142,134 in 1935, the average ratio of losses to premiums written being for 1935 36.07 per cent. as compared with 40.90 per cent. for 1934. The ratio for Canadian companies was 32.82 per cent., for British companies, 35.83 per cent., and for foreign companies, 38.20 per cent.

The loss ratio by province is shown below, the corresponding ratios for 1934 being shown in parentheses: Alberta, 29.97 (29.66); British Columbia, 34.67 (36.28); Manitoba, 27.31 (32.48); New Brunswick, 41.34 (32.86); Nova Scotia, 41.09 (41.21); Ontario, 33.31 (43.00); Prince Edward Island, 38.91 (33.06); Quebec, 45.35 (49.80); Saskatchewan, 27.49 (30.50); Yukon, 34.21 (28.07).

NOTICE TO READERS

Saturday Night's Insurance advice service is for the use of paid-in-advance mail subscribers only. Saturday Night regrets that it cannot answer inquiries from non-subscribers.

Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Each letter of inquiry should refer to one subject only. If information on more than one subject is desired the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional question.

Inquiries which do not fill the above conditions will not be answered.

Concerning Insurance

Cover Against Dishonesty

Prudent for Business Firms to Carry Corporate Fidelity Bonds on Employees Handling Cash or Securities

BY GEORGE GILBERT

THERE is no question that the great majority of men and women employed in business are honest. Yet it is true that every day a trusted employee of some business or financial firm is dipping into the funds of his employer for the first time, while the employee of some other firm is making his second, third, fourth, fifth, tenth, or perhaps hundredth theft, as part of a series of peculations extending over a period of years.

That is why the bonding of employees handling cash or securities has become a necessity in the modern business world. While the odds are heavily against any particular employee being dishonest, it is none the less unwise for the business man to run the risk of a crippling loss in order to save the small premium required for protection against such loss.

Before issuing a fidelity bond, the insurance company usually requires a statement from the employer as to the duties of the employee on whom a fidelity bond is desired, and also a statement from the employee himself as to his past employment record, his personal references, his financial worth, etc.

Experience of bonding companies over a lengthy period has conclusively proved that if the investigation of the employee's past record brings out any previous dishonest acts on his part, then the risk is almost invariably an undesirable one, however complete the reformation which evidently has been subsequently effected in the character of the employee. The statistics make it abundantly plain that a person with a record of any previous dishonest acts is a very poor risk for fidelity insurance. Having once yielded to temptation of this kind, the employee will succumb again, according to the statistics. Therefore he should not be placed in such a position again.

HOWEVER, in most cases it is found on investigation that the employee's previous record is a good one; that he lives within his means, receives a living wage, and is subject to reasonable supervision and check in his work.

Bonding companies find that an employee who would be a perfectly good risk for an inside position, would not be as good a risk if his position was to be that of an outside sales-man on commission, selling from door to door. As an outside man, he would not be subject to close supervision by his superiors and associates, and accordingly would have greater opportunity to steal and to cover his stealing for a longer period. Employed on a commission basis, his earnings would be irregular, and he would find it much more difficult to regulate his spending in keeping with his earnings. During a bad week or a bad month, without committing what he would consider an act of dishonesty, he might find it necessary to borrow his employer's money to meet expenses.

Sometimes it is found, in underwriting large fidelity bond schedules, that competition makes it impossible to secure the detailed statements from employers and employees which are required in individual cases, and these schedules in many instances must be written without full investigation of all employees covered, but in the expectation that the premium received will be large enough to meet the losses likely to occur, according to the law of averages.

CONTRARY to what might perhaps be expected, the claim records reveal that a person seldom steals from his employer to prevent actual privation; lack of food or the other necessities of life. Most of those who commit such thefts do so in order to have a better car or a better suit of clothes, or for the purpose of enjoying some pleasure. A great many of them are not inherently bad, but have merely obeyed a sudden impulse in the wrong direction, which has led to further complications, with the usual ending of discovery and disgrace.

There is no doubt that the bonding companies perform a valuable service to employers by their preventive work in the way of character investigation and their recommendations of safe business procedures. This service not only

saves employers many thousands of dollars yearly, thus keeping down the cost of fidelity bonds, but also tends to minimize those indirect losses from dishonest employees which are often not limited by any means to the amount of the theft or embezzlement.

Insurance company records show that in many cases when an employee commits a dishonest act, the ensuing confusion, disorganization and loss of good will may add from 10 to 25 per cent. of the actual amount of the loss to the ultimate cost of the defalcation. One phase of such extra expense was brought out in a recent case, in which a hotel clerk absconded, leaving a shortage of \$3,000. The hotel management had to subject every guest to the annoyance of presenting receipts and straightening out his account. Two new clerks had also to be trained, one to replace the defaulter, and another to take the place of a clerk who had suspected irregularities and had quit rather than become involved in a controversy over his fellow employee's honesty.

In weeding out unreliable or dishonest employees before a loss occurs, the bonding companies undoubtedly save employers a lot of trouble and expense. In one case in which the employees of a large business firm were being bonded, the insurance company investigated the past records of 1,600 employees and found about 80 that were questionable. This careful scrutiny enabled the firm not only to cut its embezzlement losses in half, but also to lessen materially its indirect losses through turnover or replacement of employees, such indirect losses being far more costly than is generally realized.

Fidelity bonds may now be purchased at reasonable rates to meet practically any requirement for coverage, and employers who thus protect their liquid assets are showing the same good judgment as those who protect their fixed assets by means of fire insurance and other forms of property insurance. Bonding requirements for employees place no stigma upon them whatever, any more than medical examination requirements place a stigma upon the applicants for life insurance. By means of fidelity bonds, employers are simply putting the human element in their organization on a business basis.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
Re Fidelity Transport and Accident Insurance Co.

I should appreciate knowing whether you consider the above company safe to insure with.

G. B. M., Montreal, Que.

Foncière Transport and Accident Insurance Company, of Paris, France, with Canadian head office at Montreal, has been in existence since 1877, though it has been doing business in Canada only since December 1, 1933.

It is regularly licensed in this country, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$150,000 for the protection of Canadian policyholders. Its total assets in Canada at the beginning of 1935 were \$214,867.39, while its total liabilities here amounted to \$152,039.74, showing a surplus in this country of \$62,827.65. All claims are readily collectable, and the company is safe to insure with.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Re Sterling Casualty Insurance Co. With reference to the attached, which I have received in reply to an inquiry regarding their accident policy which costs \$3.65 per year.

Could you advise me as to their worth as a company, whether it is reliable or sound?

Trusting you will favor me with a reply, as there are a number of us here who are interested.

T. O. H., St. Thomas, Ont.

Sterling Casualty Insurance Company, 330 South Wells Street, Chicago, Ill., is a good company to leave alone in my opinion. Not only is it not licensed in Canada, but it has been barred from the use of the Canadian mails for attempting to do business in this country without complying with the law in regard to license and Government deposit. It is a punishable offense to solicit insurance for this concern in Ontario.

As it is not licensed here and has no deposit with the Government in this country for the protection of Canadian policyholders, payment of a claim under a policy



M. WILLIS ARGUE, President Western Homes Limited, Winnipeg, who reports net profits of \$89,498 for 1935, after deducting taxes, dividends, insurance premiums and realty losses. Capital and reserves are \$1,614,437, with \$1,615,755 in assets; mortgage investments total \$1,094,081; paid-up capital is \$1,134,939, and reserve and surplus amount to \$176,498.

with this concern could not be enforced in this country; the claimant would have to proceed to Illinois to try to collect, which would put him practically at its mercy so far as getting his money was concerned.

Its financial standing is made pretty plain by the fact that its total assets at the beginning of 1935 were \$25,083. Its total income in 1934 was \$131,440, while its total disbursements amounted to \$128,298, of which only \$19,678 was paid in losses. That is a poor break for the policyholders. The cost of this policy at \$3.65 a year may seem low, but it is dear at the price, I should say, because insurance that is not readily collectable in case of a claim is dear at any premium rate, however low.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I would like advice re Canadian Order of Foresters. I insured in this society in 1932. I was persuaded to join at that time on account of my getting in at a cheap rate because of youth.

I have here a small book of by-laws of court Royal Oak No. 19 C.O.F. This book plainly shows that the member is to receive sick benefits up to \$40 per 12 months.

I have been in good standing ever since I joined. I had a stroke and am unable to carry on. I sent them a doctor's certificate and tried to get a paid up policy but they would not give it, and refused me sick benefits on the ground that I have not been paying enough. They want me to send my policy in to them and they say they will see what they can get for me. I have seen that done with some other companies. I have been paying since 1932, thinking I was going to get sick benefits if sick. I still have to keep on paying, though unable to work. I can't seem to get in touch with anyone except the local office where I joined. Have you any advice? I ought, at least, to have a paid up policy. I would like to know how to proceed.

E. N. W., Traynor, Sask.

If your certificate with the Canadian Order of Foresters entitles you to sick benefits, there would be no difficulty whatever in collecting them, as the society is in a sound financial position and regularly licensed to do business.

At the beginning of 1935 its total admitted assets, according to Government figures, were \$16,748,919, while its total liabilities, including reserves, amounted to \$15,792,793, so that there was a surplus of \$956,126 over policy reserves and all liabilities. Any valid claim can be readily collected.

Before proceeding further, however, I should advise you to write direct to the Secretary, Canadian Order of Foresters, Brantford, Ont., giving your name and the number of your policy or certificate, and allowing a reasonable length of time for a response.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I have been more or less disturbed over what I should do with the proceeds of my late husband's insurance money. The local representative of The Mutual Life of Canada has advised me to leave my money on deposit with The Mutual Life of Canada and take monthly instalments for the next ten years or until my children are 24 and 27 years. I have taken his advice and would like your opinion as to whether The Mutual Life of Canada is a safe and sound company to handle this transaction for me.

Would you also advise me as to whether you would incur in a 2,500 Assessment Club or pay a little more and insure with a standard insurance company such as The Mutual Life of Canada?

C. K. E., Port Kells, B.C.

You have been soundly advised by the local representative of the Mutual Life of Canada, and in following his advice you have made no mistake. Your money is also

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Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

The Independent Order of Foresters

Monthly Income During Disability

Certificate Plan B. Issued by the Society affords outstanding protection. It provides an Old Age Benefit, payable in one sum, for the full amount of the Certificate, on the 60th birthday, or, payment in the event of death.

In addition, the Certificate provides a generous Disability Benefit of Ten Dollars a month, for each \$1000 of Protection carried. Payments of such benefit are not a charge against the Certificate when it becomes a claim, either as a result of death or old age.

The Certificate contains the usual automatic non-forfeiture privileges. Double Indemnity may be secured for the payment of a nominal sum.

FRANK E. HAND,
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lately safe with that company, and is earning a satisfactory rate of interest. I do not know of any way in which, with the same degree of safety, you could utilize the money to better advantage at the present time.

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At December 31, 1935, the total assets of the company were \$152,630,000, while its surplus funds amounted to \$6,514,915. There

can be no question that those who have left policy proceeds with it on deposit are fully protected.

I would strongly advise you to insure with a company like the Mutual Life of Canada and not with any 2,500 Assessment Club. These assessment clubs operate on a basis which time as well as mathematics has proved to be an absolutely unsound one upon which to predicate life insurance benefits. In the long run, they are bound inevitably to result in nothing but loss and disappointment to those who depend upon them for life insurance protection. Without a single exception, such has been their record in the past, and that such will be their record in the future is obvious to anyone with an elementary knowledge of life insurance principles.

OUR REAL WHEAT PROBLEM

(Continued from Page 23)
surpluses in all wheat-producing countries are the deciding factors. During recent months all man-

prices and regulate marketing, with results similar to the 1929 experiment. The following statistical story is dedicated to our politicians:

	Wheat Production (All Canada) 1900-1935	Exports Wheat & Flour 1900-1935	Carryover at End of Crop Year 1900-1935	Average Price Cash Wheat 1900-1935
1925-26	395,474	324,592	12,000	1.50
1926-27	407,136	332,880	38,000	1.16
1927-28	479,665	332,963	94,735	1.12
1928-29	566,726	497,564	130,961	1.27
1929-30	304,520	186,267	139,469	1.19
1930-31	420,672	258,693	149,877	.61
1931-32	321,325	207,929	137,733	.60
1932-33	443,061	264,304	219,428	.55
1933-34	269,729	194,779	293,277	.67
1934-35	275,894	165,751	214,909	.81

ner of contradictory arguments have been bolstered with statistics, in an effort to confirm a political or theoretical judgment. It has been assumed that figures do not lie, but may be juggled. Believe it or not, practically the same set of statistics has been used to prove a case for the prairie pools, the former government wheat agent, (or board) and also the private trade. It is merely a matter of manipulation, or term averages.

These selfsame statistics even

Compare the above statistics with official records from 1910 to 1924, and you get a comprehensive picture of what happened prior to the time pool theories and government regulation entered the scene. Carryovers were not much of a factor till 1920, and no cause for alarm, as compared to more recent years. At the same time it will be noted the farmers had no need to worry about prices. Thus you have the record of the private wheat trade we hear so much about. Here are the figures in detail:

	Wheat Production (All Canada) 1910-1935	Exports Wheat & Flour 1910-1935	Carryover at End of Crop Year 1910-1935	Average Price Cash Wheat 1910-1935
1910-11	149,989	63,529	—	.94
1911-12	230,924	59,522	—	1.00
1912-13	224,159	81,291	—	.89
1913-14	231,717	131,587	—	.89
1914-15	161,289	86,759	—	1.33
1915-16	393,542	269,157	—	1.14
1916-17	262,781	174,565	7,500	2.07
1917-18	233,742	169,249	3,900	2.21
1918-19	189,675	103,612	5,400	2.24
1919-20	193,260	92,499	9,600	2.73
1920-21	263,189	167,215	24,000	1.99
1921-22	300,858	185,769	39,000	1.29
1922-23	399,786	279,364	32,000	1.10
1923-24	474,199	346,521	47,000	1.06
1924-25	262,097	192,721	35,000	1.70

confirm the contention of SATURDAY NIGHT since 1930 that the creation of enormous surpluses, in an effort to control national prices in a world market, had three important results: decreased foreign markets, increased carryovers annually, and lower prices for the farmers. It is the logical outcome, and political interference merely tended to make it worse, as the records show.

Feeling that Canadian politicians (subject to reason) and readers of SATURDAY NIGHT would appreciate an unbiased statistical set-up covering wheat, the writer has made a comprehensive search of official records back to 1910. These cover all Canada since this country started to play an important role in the world grain trade, and include the annual total production, wheat and flour exports, carryover at end of crop year, and average price for each twelve months on basis of cash wheat at Fort William.

Eliminate from the production annually about one hundred million bushels needed for domestic purposes and you have a clear idea how much has to be sold in competitive world markets. One year's story is told in each line. You may even decide for yourself whether the private trade or pools got farmers the best price.

Modern wheat history has hedged around the last ten years. During the first five, pool theories, aimed at orderly marketing and price control, passed their peak, finally ended in financial collapse, and were saved only by government assistance. It will be noted that as price control pressure increased, the carryover increased proportionately, and the price to farmers slipped badly. This effect is evidenced strikingly in 1929 and 1930.

FINANCIAL support from the federal government ushered in Mr. J. I. McFarland as a special agent to clean up the surplus created by bad judgment which finally swamped the pool machine. He was to eliminate this and regain fading goodwill in the British and foreign markets. There was an impressive improvement in exports for two or three years. Then we got back again to the pool fantastic idea that Canada could control

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BRITAIN'S BUDGET PROSPECTS

Cost of Rearmament Program Worries Taxpayers — Chancellor's Problem Is How to Sugar the Pill

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

SECURITY is priceless, but armaments can never be quite the same thing. After he had recovered from the criticisms of the "inadequats" the man in the street fell to wondering about the size of the bill which he will have to foot. The British budget will not be introduced to the House of Commons until, probably, the third week in April, but already there are unmistakable straws with which to construct a brick not altogether acceptable to that part of the community which values present comfort more than future security.

Mr. Chamberlain's problem is how to sugar the pill. It is reasonably certain that he will not have any considerable surplus at his disposal, and a see-saw game in redistributing the incidence of taxation will lose as much goodwill as it creates. Motorists have therefore only very slim chances of a reduction in engine or gasoline tax, and the country at large practically none of a reduction in the rate of income tax.

If the last week or two of the period produce a surplus in accordance with last year's experience there will be a net excess of revenue of less than £5,000,000,

which compares with expectations of something over £10,000,000 before the introduction of the new armament proposals. Altogether, the three defence estimates show an increase of £34,000,000.

The figures within three weeks of the close of the year showed revenue at £690,121,120, against £663,326,254, and expenditure at £704,126,959, against £674,715,998. The deficit of £11,389,744 for the current period compares with one of £14,005,539 in the corresponding period of 1934-35. Actually, the last financial year showed a final net surplus of £7,562,000, so that revenue exceeded expenditure by £18,951,344 in the last three weeks of the year. On the same basis a surplus of £4,945,805 would be shown for the current year, but the year may do no more than "break even." After allowance for £700,000—being the total amount by which the national debt service to date falls short of payments at the same time last year—it seems that the budget estimates will just about be reached.

WE ARE back, as Mr. Chamberlain pointed out, to the "£800,000,000" budget. The nature of future budgets will, however, depend upon the manner of financing

rearmament. According to the canons of the soundest finance, such expenditure should figure, in the form of income tax, as a direct charge against national income. With so much attention focussed on the possibility of a reduction in income tax it is, however, unlikely that Mr. Chamberlain will commit the tactical error of not only disappointing these hopes but, by actually increasing taxation, arousing a new body of opinion rigidly opposed to rearmament. Talk of a £300,000,000 Stock Exchange loan for rearmament has subsided, but in well-informed circles it is generally assumed that the money will be raised either by a series of loans specified under the various defence heads—army, navy and air force—or by money market operations; or by both.

At the moment it is impossible to tell what the defence supplementaries will amount to over the next year. Here the Chancellor will be largely guided by considerations of public sentiment. A figure of about £25,000,000 over and above present estimates would not, presumably, offend general opinion and would in any case be only half of the amount which is freely forecast in some quarters. It would bring the total budgetary figure to less than £800,000,000; an allowance of £50,000,000 would bring it very considerably over.

The most resourceful of chancellors may well be intimidated by the task of gently extracting revenue to balance a £800,000,000 budget. It may be reasonably supposed that rearmament expenses will not burden estimates more than is necessary, but the need for raising more revenue will be acute enough.

In view of the prevailing inclination to disguise the burden of taxation it seems likely that Mr. Chamberlain will prefer to raise the money by indirect, rather than direct, methods. It may therefore be assumed that no increase in income tax is in prospect, or that such specific levies as death duties will be changed. The motorist and the drinker, the tobacco smoker and the cinema-goer cannot, however, ignore the possibility that, as the expanding nature of "adequate" as applied to defence resources develops, the indulgence of their habits may become more expensive.

Perhaps the most welcome feature of recent returns is the satisfactory size of tax revenue. In the March quarter of 1935, this represented the largest proportion of collection since 1918. The present quarter should make an even better showing, if the continued upward trend of industrial prosperity last year is a true criterion. The present year, too, should prove eminently satisfactory on this score, for the programs of rearmament and civil public works will serve to keep national prosperity on the upgrade.

MINES

BY J. A. MCRAE

INTERNATIONAL Nickel is spending over \$7,000,000 on its general program of expansion, including an increase of 30 per cent in the capacity of the smelter at Coppercliff. Output of nickel and copper is already at a new high record.

Market Gold is being pointed to as a probable gold producer at such time as a decision may be reached to go ahead with work. The company has property with considerable ore developed. There is still 1,000,000 shares in the treasury for financing purposes. The company also owns over 37,000 shares of Pickle Crow with a market value of \$225,000. Added to this is 250,000 shares of Greene Stabell, together with considerable cash in the treasury.

Lamaque Gold handled 50,100 tons of ore during the three months ended Feb. 29 and produced \$581,600 in gold. Positive ore reserves are now estimated at 335,000 tons.

McIntyre-Porcupine is expected to show a profit of \$3,600,000 after all charges, including taxes. Higher dividends appear probable.

Argosy is going ahead with mill construction and should be at 75 tons daily late this year. Ore de-

velopments continue favorable, and a profitable mine appears to be shaping up.

Hollinger will pay its regular four-weekly dividend of 5 cents per share April 21.

McWatters will disburse its second dividend of 5 cents per share on April 25.

Teck-Hughes is realizing net profits at a rate of close to \$2,500,000 a year. The ore is yielding an average of over \$12 per ton, and output is at a rate of \$4,760,000 a year. The company is paying dividends of 10 cents per share quarterly, whereas current net profits amount to 12½ cents per share every three months.

Falconbridge Nickel is expanding in all departments, and although the enterprise is already the second most important nickel mine in the world, the outlook is that operations at present are merely a beginning.

Central Patricia is encountering greater width of ore than originally expected. As a result, the physical condition of the mine is further improved.

Young Davidson has a capacity of 800 tons per day, and is reported to be considering further increase late this year to around 1,200 tons daily. Hollinger provided the funds for the mill and development. This has to be returned to Hollinger out of first profits, after which the profits are divided 80 per cent to Hollinger and 20 per cent to Young Davidson.

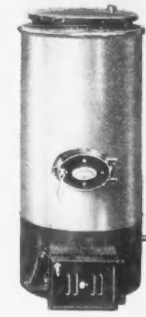
Ontario had 51 gold mills in operation during 1935, according to the Ontario Department of Mines. These plants treated 21,550 tons of ore daily. Construction was in progress on a further 11 mills with a designed capacity of 1,435 tons—and with plans for a further 6 mills proposed. By the end of 1936 it is believed that close to 70 mines will be producing gold in this province.

Red Lake Gold Shore is stated to have about 75,000 tons of ore indicated.

Kirkland Lake Gold is estimated to have 125,000 tons in positive ore. Costs have been reduced to a little over \$6 per ton as compared with over \$8 a year ago.

San Antonio officials are to consider declaration of another interim dividend this month. (Continued on Next Page)

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CANADA'S TOBACCO INDUSTRY

Status of Industry Much Improved by Co-operative Efforts of Growers, Manufacturers, Jobbers and Retailers

BY GRAY MILLER

President, Imperial Tobacco Co. of Canada, Ltd.

THE structure of the tobacco industry is a many-sided affair. First, but not necessarily most important, is its financial structure for paying capital a reasonable return on the money invested in the companies manufacturing tobacco. Preceding manufacture there is the agricultural structure, which affects the growers of tobacco leaf. Incidental to manufacture there is the labor structure, which includes the fair treatment of all employees. And after manufacture there is the commercial structure, that affects the jobbers and retailers of tobacco products.

It is only when all four phases of this structure are so co-ordinated that each is rewarded fittingly for the contribution it makes, and rewarded moreover to an extent that ensures a decent standard of living for all those engaged therein, that the completed structure can be said to be sound.

Judged by these rules, the Canadian tobacco industry is, I like to think, a fine example of structural soundness. As now organized, after many years of wise planning and persistent effort, it provides all concerned, from the primary producer right through to the retailer who supplies the consumer, with a real incentive to do good work and plenty of it. And having done that, it has done the one thing most likely to be conducive to its stability and healthy growth.

Because all producing, manufacturing and selling costs, as well as all rewards for effort put forth, must in the final analysis be paid by the consumer, it follows that the structure of the tobacco industry has had to be based on retail prices that the consumer was able and willing to pay. More than that, precautions had to be taken to see that both retail and jobbing prices were rigidly maintained in all parts of Canada, as that is the only way to protect each contributing group in the recovery of its cost and the collection of its reward.

Today there are in active existence wholesalers' associations covering the whole of the Dominion, and despite the fact that this involves co-operation among some 375 wholesalers and some 57,000 retailers of tobacco in Canada, tobacco prices to jobbers, to retailers and to consumers are everywhere being well maintained. And it is largely because they are, that the tobacco distributing business as a whole is showing relatively fewer cases of insolvency than almost any other line of commercial business.

I WISH to invite attention to an outstanding achievement which has been of particular benefit to the grower, an achievement which is itself another form of price maintenance, and which was greatly facilitated by stabilized prices existing throughout the distributing trades. I refer to the marketing boards that have been set up in Ontario within the past two years, first in the flue-cured district of which Norfolk County is the centre, and later in the Burley growing district in Essex and Kent Counties.

Comprised of representatives of the growers, the commercial buyers and the industrial buyers, these boards, under powers conferred upon them by the Dominion

Marketing Board, are employing a licensing system to bring the entire marketing of leaf tobacco under strict control, with a better balance between production and requirements.

Up to a few years ago there was definite lack of stability in the growers' position. But with the Flue-cured Board functioning in 1934 and 1935, the entire crops of those two years have been marketed in an orderly and satisfactory manner, and at prices certainly fair to the farmer. In consequence the grower now enjoys a greater sense of security, and is able to plan his operations free from many of the worries that previously had beset him.

The Burley Marketing Board, which only came into being last year, has also proven what can be accomplished with this co-operative movement.

IT IS of particular interest that both of these marketing boards, after surveying the market situation and consulting with manufacturers and other prospective purchasers, are now proceeding with plans for the planting of what would appear to be the proper acreage for the 1936 crop. While the acreage in contemplation for the flue-cured tobacco represents a substantial increase over that of last year, it is most gratifying to be able to call attention to the action of the board in bringing new growers into the scheme

rather than reserving all the increased acreage to the present growers. This is a most commendable spirit, and augurs well for the continued public support of this co-operative movement.

In conclusion may I point out that the wholesome conditions herein described have been brought about, not by compulsory regulation from without, but by voluntary co-operative regulation from within. Except for an insignificant minority, with whom individual freedom of action has become more or less of a fetish, growers, manufacturers, jobbers and retailers were all glad to join in a determined effort to improve the status of a business in which they had a common interest. Coming at this time, their success takes added significance in view of so many suggestions in favor of Governmental regulation of industry.

(Editor's Note: The foregoing is part of Mr. Miller's speech to shareholders of Imperial Tobacco Co. of Canada Ltd. at the recent annual meeting.)

MINES

(Continued from page 26)

cialists express the view that the favorable host rock at below the 1,000 ft. level is widening out again.

Jowsey Island may consider transportation of equipment for a

mill during the coming winter. Considerable ore has been developed, and provided the ore reserve is adequate by the end of this year, the new mill will be gone ahead with. The property adjoins God's Lake on the west end.

Noranda may be in shape to distribute an extra dividend near the end of this year, according to a survey of present financial standing, and the excess of earnings above the recent rate of profit distribution.

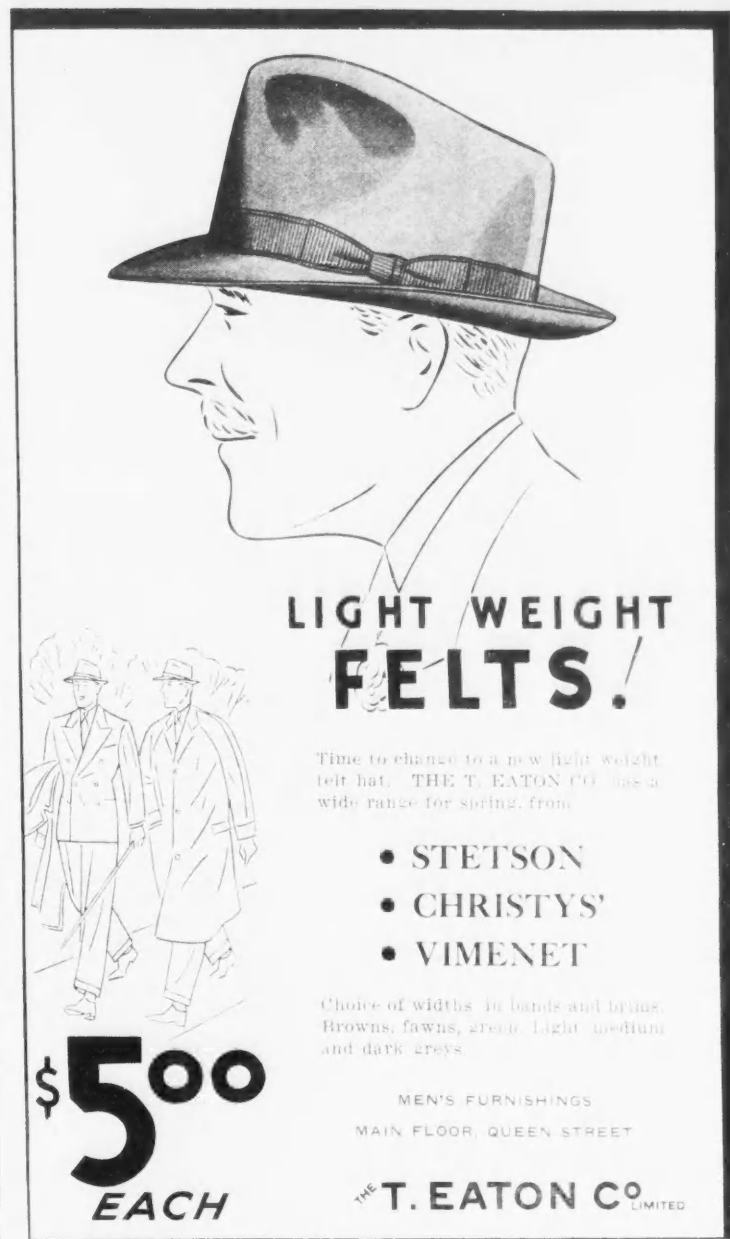
Kirkland Hudson Bay has entered into a deal to finance further development of the Red Crest property at Red Lake. Former work indicated an ore shoot 220 ft. in length of over 820 to the ton across five feet in width.

Mining Corporation of Canada held 233,000 shares of McKenzie Red Lake at the end of 1935. The corporation plans extensive search for possible new mines and has established branch or field offices at Port Arthur, Ont., and at Rouyn, Que.

Hudson Patricia reports two years' ore ahead of the 50-ton mill now under construction.

Hardrock is adding further to ore resources. In recent drifting operations commercial ore has been exposed over a width of eight feet, with assays of \$14 per ton in the last several rounds taken out.

Manitoba and Eastern is going ahead with underground development. A recent diamond drill hole disclosed information on which is based a belief that former underground workings failed to enter the main ore zone. Only moderate cost will be involved in extending the work to the indicated ore.



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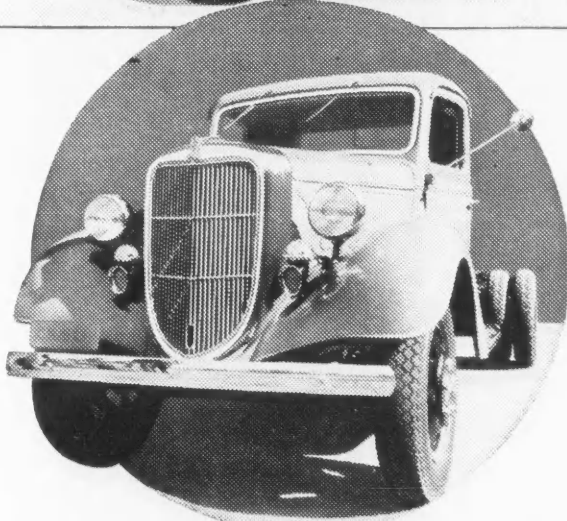
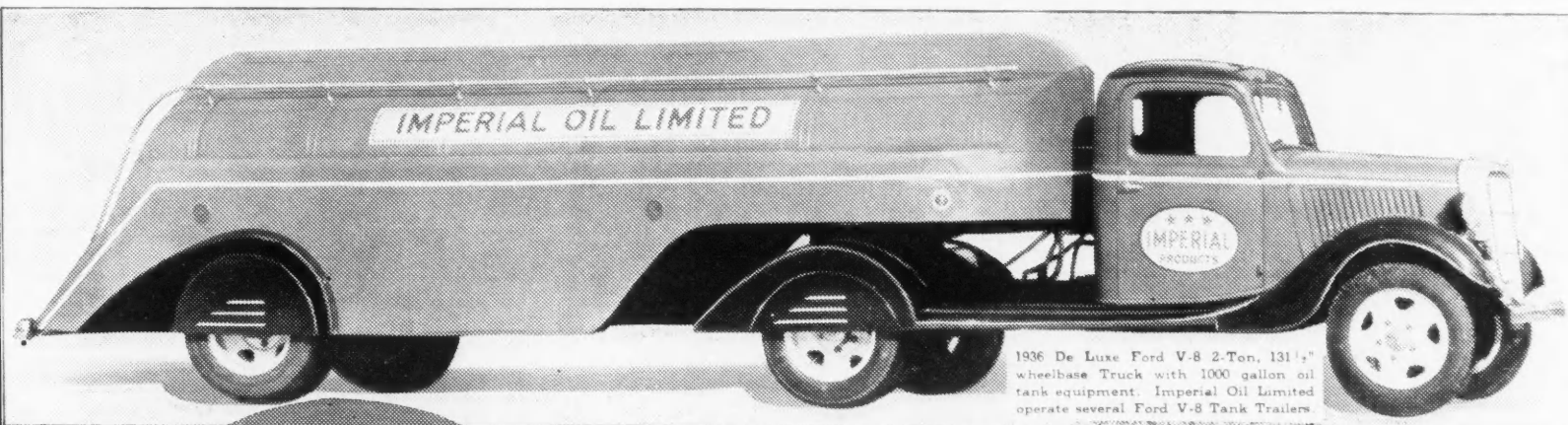
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FLEET OPERATORS USE FORD V-8s

• FOR LOW FIRST COST
• ECONOMICAL OPERATION
• TROUBLE-FREE PERFORMANCE!

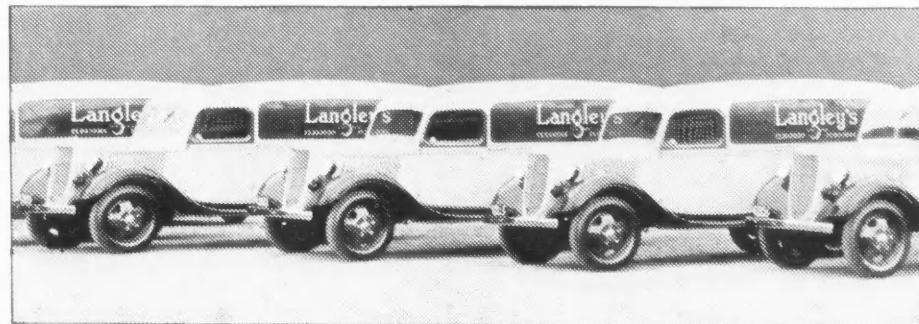


ABOVE: The handsome, massive front end of the 1936 Ford V-8 De Luxe Truck. Both the 2-ton and 1½-ton de luxe units have chromium-plated radiator shell, grille and windshield frame, and two horns. Also dome light, sun visor, cigar lighter and ash tray, ventilating rear window, and twin windshield wipers.

RIGHT: This fleet of five 1936 Ford V-8 1½-ton 131½-inch wheelbase Panel Trucks is operated by Langley's Limited (Toronto) for rapid and economical delivery service—another example of profitable Ford V-8 fleet operation.

The experience of fleet operators in practically every phase of trucking and hauling proves conclusively that the Ford V-8 2-ton and 1½-ton Trucks are money-savers and time-savers. Money-savers because their purchase and operating costs are so low. Time-savers because rugged Ford V-8 Truck performance and reliability keep the equipment on the job under all work and weather conditions, and out of the repair shop. That means more profits in the long run. And truck equipment that makes money for

fleet men will make it for smaller operators. Features of the powerful 1936 Ford V-8 2-ton and 1½-ton Trucks include full torque-tube and radius-rod drive, full-floating rear axle and straddle-mounted pinion. Proved by the past, these trucks have been improved for the future. You can make your own trial, with your own loads, of the outstanding performance and proved economy of the new Ford V-8 Truck your work calls for. The nearest Ford dealer will gladly arrange this "on-the-job" test.




The 1936 FORD V-8 2-TON AND 1½-TON TRUCKS AND COMMERCIAL MODELS

Large and small operators are equally enthusiastic about the economical performance and dependable service of the 1936 Ford V-8 Commercial Models. These units have new easier steering. All gears, including reverse, are now of the helical-cut, quiet type. Gear shifting is quick and quiet. Cooling is improved. Appearance is more handsome. Your Ford dealer invites you to make your own "on-the-job" test with the Ford V-8 Commercial Model your particular job needs.




GEORGE W. LAWRENCE, who, at a meeting of the directors of Sangamo Company Limited on March 25, was elected president and general manager of the company. W. S. Ewens was elected vice-president and general sales manager and D. C. Patton secretary and treasurer. Mr. Lawrence is also a director of the Wagner Electric Manufacturing Co., Limited.



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Automotive Industry Essential to Canada

(Continued from Page 21)

surface, as be sedimentation; contrasted with *exogenous* and *exotic*." The dictionary concludes its definition by explaining that the word "indigenous" is from the Latin "indigenus," the latter being the combination of "indu" meaning *within* and "gigno" meaning *beget*. "Synonyms: see NATIVE, PRIMEVAL."

There is such a variety of materials used in construction of the modern motor car that there is no country under the sun endowed so by nature that it can *within* its geographical bounds *beget* by chemical or mechanical deposition all the component parts of a 1936 automobile. Therefore, one may begin a consideration of the *native*, or *inherent* characteristics of the automobile manufacturing industry on the premise that a literal interpretation of this industry in relation to its indigenous character is impossible, quite as unattainable in the United States, Great Britain, Russia or in any other country which has undertaken development of motor car production on a large scale, as it is impossible in Canada.

Some people do not seem to know how Canada gave birth to the motor car industry, or why. Indeed the very idea of giving any tariff protection to an industry which produces so universal a product in point of use for business and pleasure, when its product could be bought at so much less cost in the United States if there were no customs duties, is obnoxious to them. Of course the same argument might be applied to hundreds of other manufactured articles made in Canada, and we might even choose to let other countries do all our manufacturing! If these other countries would in turn be obliging enough to stop growing grain, fruits and vegetables we might do it for them, and resume the role of an agrarian state and a pastoral people, a pleasant picture no doubt.

Under such conditions one could visualize smaller cities and towns with no factories, inhabited only by merchants, transportation workers, educationalists and legislators. Our great hydro-electric power resources could be confined to the heating of our urban and rural buildings of habitation and industry, in providing the motive power for the machine operations of the producers of our primary products, and it could be distributed or transmitted so as to provide the motivating energy to all our vehicles of transport.

In such idyllic environment our rural communities and our lumbering and mining areas would probably provide employment for eighty or ninety per cent. of the population. An Utopian state it would be, but so far from realization in the world of today that no serious thought can be given to it.

So long as national frontiers exist and the law of the survival of the fittest holds sway among the nations of the world, as it surely does in all manifestations of nature, just so long will independent countries endeavor to make themselves as self-sufficient and as self-sustaining as possible, only producing in excess of their domestic requirements those products for which they can find an export market. A world brotherhood, in which all states would co-operate and collaborate in the production of goods and services to their mutual advantage, is so far removed from the present order of things that absolute free trade among the nations of the world is obviously impracticable.

IN REFERENCE to the possible future use of electricity in this country it may be observed, in passing, that given efficient business management, either under private or public ownership, the potential water-powers of Canada could ultimately be harnessed to provide electric energy at low enough cost to illuminate, heat or propel respectively all the material appliances of our people, including manufacturing industries of greater magnitude than the fondest dreams of our most optimistic industrialists of today.

Then here we are in a land richly endowed with an abundance of the natural products needed for manufacturing, and possessing the water power sites necessary for the development of enough electric energy to turn all the wheels of industry, which the ingenuity, or inventive genius, of man may ever devise for economic operation within the confines of any given geographical area.

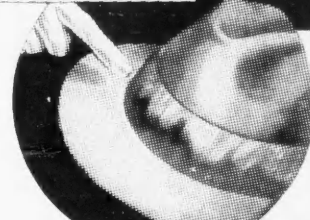
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There are few countries with natural conditions so conducive to the growth of manufacturing enterprise, and if the motor car industry is so important to the general industrial development of a country that it is being assiduously cultivated and is fostered in all countries having industrial propensities, it surely is imperative that we nurture it even to the extent of continuing to give it tariff protection on a scale which would not be justifiable if this industry were not so fruitfully to many other industries of our country.

Like other creatures, great or small, nurtured in their own environment, the motor car industry had a perfectly natural birth in Canada. Its predecessor was the horse-drawn vehicle, and when they began putting engines into buggies in the United States, there was nothing for the carriage manufacturers of Canada to do but follow suit, if they would keep their plants going. It is stated on good authority that fully 70 per cent. of Canadian motor cars are now being turned out by organizations formerly engaged in making buggies. Back in the gay nineties there were well over 3,000 establishments with \$1,168,804 of capital investment engaged in manufacturing carriages. They employed 9,056 persons, and their annual output was valued at \$9,744,416 in 1891, and at that time the population of this country was just about one-half of what it is today.

When motor cars first were imported they entered Canada under tariff item 323 which read: "Buggies, carriages, pleasure carts and similar vehicles, n.e.s., including cutters, children's carriages and sleds and finished parts thereof n.e.p. . . . 35% ad valorem." Thus it will be noted that at the time this industry came to Canada carriage manufacturing was protected by a tariff, and the motor driven vehicle naturally took on the same rate of tariff.

However, the fact that carriage manufacturing was protected by a customs tariff before the advent of the motor car may not be a very convincing argument for protection of the automobile industry today, except to show that it followed in the same category as the carriage-making industry which had been long established and was regarded as an industry properly belonging to this country.

That the United Kingdom turned from free trade to secure a motor car industry in 1915 when the "McKenna Duties" imposed a general rate of 33.3 per cent., is significant. In those early days of the Great War when all the industrial resources of the Old Country were

being mustered to make munitions, Britain found she had slipped back industrially in comparison with the strides made by certain other countries. The British people then came to the conclusion that the motor car was just as essential to the industrialism of this century as the steam engine had been to that of the nineteenth century.

NOW to come back to Canada in the present day and age one only has to glance at the sales figures of automotive parts and raw materials as broken down geographically to realize the wide distribution of those industries which are supported in whole or in part by the automobile manufacturing industry of Canada. According to an analysis prepared by a Toronto firm of chartered accountants, Clarkson, Gordon, Dylworth & Nash, as a reference to the Tariff Board of Canada by the automotive industry we note that Toronto and its suburbs, for instance, in 1934 had 42 companies supplying this industry with parts and materials to the value of \$21,007,399, and this, let it be noted, for a city which admittedly is not the Detroit of Canada. Though one might expect the city of Oshawa to supply more than Toronto to the makers of cars, this report shows that less than twelve million dollars' worth of business went to the parts and materials suppliers of that centre, or just about one-half of the volume of such business that went to Toronto in the same year.

Even Western Ontario, including only the municipalities of London, Stratford, Woodstock, Sarnia, Dresden, Ridgeway, Wallaceburg, Ingersoll and Sault Ste. Marie, received from the motor car manufacturers in 1934 orders to the value of \$11,008,256.

Away down in the Maritime Provinces this key industry to the industrialism of the twentieth century sent orders in the same year worth \$48,000, and to its affiliated industries of Quebec it gave \$3,835,000 for goods delivered. One hundred and eighty-three companies in the Province of Ontario secured \$56,826,691 worth of this business, and the Western Provinces \$500,650.

From the employment angle it is well worth noting that during 1934 a total of 220 firms supplying automotive parts and materials were enabled to distribute in wages and salaries \$13,590,460 to 12,504 employees by reason of the volume of sales which they secured from Canadian motor car builders to the tune of \$61,290,401. The wages paid to employees in the automotive industry in Canada compare favorably with wages paid by this industry in other countries, and with those paid throughout industry

generally in this country.

It has been computed that the average annual wage in all Canadian industries, taking the alternate years from 1921 to 1931, has been \$986.50, whereas the motor car industry during the same period paid an average annual wage of \$1,462.80. In the United States the average annual wage in all industries was \$1,240, and in the automobile industry of that country \$1,575.10.

CANADA holds fifth place among the countries of the world producing motor cars, and imposes actually lower duties on importation of motor cars than any other producing country with the exception of the United States. The industry in Canada also contributes very materially to our export trade. Motor car manufacturers of this country in 1929 exported 102,382 motor vehicles which had a value, including parts, of \$47,005,671. While this trade fell off to little more than one-eighth in 1931, the export business of 1934 totalled 43,767 units valued at \$19,619,016. The total exports of Canada in 1929 were valued at \$1,388,896,075, and in 1934 at \$585,654,169.

The export business, though only possible as an adjunct to the domestic, is nevertheless of great value in assisting the manufacturer to sell his product at a lower price in the country of manufacture than would be otherwise possible, because of the increased volume of production. The Canadian consumer and the Canadian workman benefit by this export business, and the government encourages it by allowing a 99 per cent. import drawback on duty already paid on articles exported.

The motor car manufacturers and the automotive parts manufacturers have made certain representations to the Tariff Board requesting adjustments in tariff items which cannot conceivably injure the almost impregnable position of the corresponding industries in the United States. There can be no question of competition in the United States home market by Canadian motor car or parts manufacturers with the American manufacturer. Space does not permit a discussion at this time of the details of these petitions by the automotive and affiliated industries, but after having carefully examined them the writer is convinced of their reasonableness, and is confident that our government at Ottawa will take whatever remedial measures are necessary to insure the continuance of the great key industry of automobile manufacturing to the end that industrial stability and growth may be assured to Canada.